ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. — ATLANTA GA., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1875. — Vol. VII---No 238

on the state treasurer the name of William D. Anderson was incorrectly printed Wilbour D. Anderson.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Democrats and Moderate Republicans Fuse and Stave off Partisan Measures.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1875.

Senate.—Has up a bill for the admission of Colorado as a state.

House.—Reports were made from the committee of elections giving the seat from Louisiana to Sheridan as against Hinchback, and from Arkansas to Boone as against Ganse, to be called up hereafter.

An effort was made to get a consideration of the Louisiana report, and of the Arkansas report, and of the caucus force bill, but by a fusion between the democrats and the moderate republicans, preference was given to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the house went into a committee upon it.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

McEnery Protests Against Compromise.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In reply to a card published in the New Orleans papers by certain prominent citizens, in relation to conservatives in Washington, stating that Governor McEnery had lost the confidence of the people of the state of Louisiana, the conservative committee desire to state that they have at no time, either directly or indirectly, individually or collectively, in any manner, expressed any such opinion, but have refrained from treating in relation to the question of 1872, except in so far as compelled so to do in the Wheeler questions, and now declare that had any such opinion been expressed in their hearing, or within their knowledge, they should not have hesitated to promptly deny and correct the same as unfounded in truth.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24 — McEnery protests against compromise of 1872 election.

Gladstone's Reply.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Gladstone has published a pamphlet on Vaticanism, in reply to Dr. Newman and Archbishop Manning. He maintains his original assertions, eulogises Newman, whose secession was the greatest loss since Wesley, acknowledges the loyalty of Mass Catholics unchanged, refutes Manning's assertion that claims that the Roman Church is not changed by Vatican decrees, and points to declarations repudiating doctrines of papal infallibility and temporal power, by which English and Irish authorities obtain full civil liberty.

Mexican News.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 24.—Mexican advices report the Silbornco volcano in violent eruption. The earthquake damaged houses and churches at Gaudalajara and extended to Cristabal, where several persons were killed.

The religious excitement is intense. The protestant Bible reader has been assassinated, and an outbreak is apprehended.

Kellogg Anxious.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Gov. Kellogg and the conservative chiefs have received dispatches that Messrs. Burke and Leonard, now at Washington in conservative interests, have accepted Wheeler's proposition. A majority of those present in the house expressed themselves favorably, and Kellogg is anxious for some adjustment before congress adjourns.

French Politics.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PARIS, February 24.—The assembly passed the senate bill clause by clause. The election occurs a month before the dissolution of the assembly, and commences its functions upon the seperation of the assembly.

Foreign Items.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

HAVANA, February 24.—The Verezuda revolution is over, and the leaders are allowed to leave the country.

Donnelly arrested on a charge of threatening to kill the Purser of the Crescent City.

Virginius Affair.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 24—It is stated that the Earl of Derby has accepted from Spain five hundred pounds for each white and three hundred for each black man murdered in the Virginius affair.

Female Suffrage.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BOSTON, February 24.—The house defeated the amendment of the constitution giving suffrage to women, 85 to 125.

Billiard Match.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 24.—Vignaux beat Randolph a second game, 39 innings. Randolph scored 326.

DIFFEY'S DOG.

Up to a Thousand Tricks—Catching A Chinese Ball that Got the Best of Him.

[Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.]

Almost everybody in town has heard of Jimmy Diffey's dog, Duplex. He had a thousand tricks, but none that were "vain." Catching ball and all that sort of business, afforded him much pleasure. Make but a single motion as though throwing something into the air, and Duplex was all attention. His nose was aloft in a moment, and his ears were vibrating "like ways for Sunday," while his tail was extraordinarily inflexible. When he had fallen into this attitude, the majority of external things were not heeded by him until he became convinced that he was not going to hear any thing drop. Not only in this, but also in many other respects the dog was a study. Well, poor Duplex is dead now. Last Sunday afternoon, the Chinese residents of this place tendered their god Gumboots an ovation, in which fire crackers and bombs largely predominated.

Jimmy Diffey went down to Chinatown to see this blow-out, Duplex following at his heels. Hardly had the Joss house been reached when a Chinese worshiper of the cross-eyed god above mentioned threw high into the air one of those wicked, spherical, wicker-covered bombs, a thing which no other nation except the Chinese would ever have thought of inventing. Poor Duplex saw the ball ascend, and rushed forth from his master's side, confident that as a trained dog he was expected to do his duty. The ball had not yet done ascending, when Duplex was underneath it, squatted upon his haunches, nose in the air, ears vibrating and tail laying along the ground as stiff as a small crowbar. In vain did Diffey shout and call: "Here Duplex! You, Duplex! Get out! Come here! Ah, you!" Duplex knew too well what under similar circumstances had always been expected of him—knew his duty. As the hissing sphere reached its greatest altitude, caused by the fractional part of a second and then began its descent, the slightest bit of tremor imaginable was to be observed in the extreme point of the tail of the alert animal; then, as the ball descended nearer and nearer, he was as firm as a rock—he was accurately measuring his distance. At the exact and critical moment, Duplex darted from the ground, straight as an arrow from the bow, his rigid, well-formed tail pointing directly to the ground, and his mouth open to its widest capacity. Down between the distended jaws of the dog fell the bomb. "Drop it, you rascal!" shouted Mr. Diffey, "drop it, drop it, sir!" But Duplex did not drop it. A heavy, dull explosion was heard—a sort of thud—and Duplex, where was he? The greater part of him lay where the explosion occurred, but one of his eyes was sent across the street through the window of Hop Lock, the Chinese doctor, and one of his nose fell in the pondkin of Miss Soo Chow, and a shower of teeth rained in the meat market and bedding establishment of the father of the easy-going Ah Luck.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of both Branches.

Specially Reported for The Constitution.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 24th, 1874.

The Senate was called to order by President Simmons.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Harris

RECONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. Peavy the action of Senate was reconsidered on passage of a bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in certain counties, (local option bill) and taken up, and the town of Palmetto added to the bill. The bill was then passed.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR,

Relative to the Georgia State lottery, with accompanying documents, was received and referred to Finance Committee.

SENATE BILLS THIRD READING WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS.

To incorporate the Gas Light Company of Americus. Amended in House. Passed.

To incorporate the Georgia Metallic Iron Powder Company. Amended by House, concurred in and passed.

To amend new charter of the city of Atlanta. Amended by House, concurred in and passed.

To amend and incorporate the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Columbus. Amended by House, concurred in and passed.

To amend the charter of the city of Columbus. Amended by the House, and agreed to and passed

To amend charter to Elberton Air Line Railroad Company. House amended the bill. Amendment agreed to, and bill passed.

To incorporate the North Georgia Turnpike Company. The House] passed a substitute, which was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To alter and amend act granting charter to the city of Macon, relates to taxes. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Coweta and Campbell. Passed.

To amend the garnishment laws of this state, so far as relates to mechanics' pay. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within four miles of the court house in Newnan. Lost.

To appropriate certain amounts to the department of agriculture and mechanic arts of the State University at Athens; also to the agricultural college at Dahlonega. Passed.

To prevent the burning of gin houses, by offering a reward for the apprehension of the incendiary, and for other purposes. Lost.

To repeal a proviso attached to section 153 of the Code. Passed.

For the relief of J. E. McGuire, of Bartow county. Passed.

To prohibit the retail of liquors within the corporate limits of Henryton, in the county of Henry. Passed.

To abolish the office of tax receiver in the county of Catoosa, and that the tax collector discharge the duties of the same. Passed.

To ratify and confirm the purchase of a lot by the mayor and council of Atlanta, for the erection of public buildings. Passed.

To compensate W. A. Walton, of Augusta, for services in case of Divine, Jones & Co. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within the limits of the first district Lost.

To amend act creating a Board of Commissioners for the county of Walker. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within one mile of Salem church in Monroe county. Passed.

To regulate the compensation of jurors in the counties of Cobb and Cowets, amended. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of Harmony Grove Academy, in Jackson county. Also within two miles of Canton and Woodstock Academy. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend the act incorporating Etna Iron company in Polk county. Passed.

To repeal all exemptions from jury duty in the city of Savannah and Chatham county. Passed.

To regulate the fees of jurors, so far as relates to the county of White. Passed.

To exempt locomotive engineers, actually employed in railroad duty; and millers actually engaged running any mill for the public benefit. Passed.

To allow Chattahoochee Manufacturing Company to have certain lands in the Chattahoochee river surveyed. Passed.

To reduce the compensation of Tax Receivers, and Collectors, and fix the fees of the same.

This bill provoked some discussion on the part of Messrs. Reese, Black, Wilson and Hudson, of 25th.

Mr. Reese said that the whole bill was based on a wrong principle. It deserted the true principle on which taxes should be laid. The bill carried out would break down all the tax collectors of the State. He illustrated by showing how the bill would operate in Fulton, Chatham, Richmond and such counties. No man competent to discharge the duties of the office would take it at the compensation sought for by the bill. The bill although shows irregularities. Removed to lay the bill on the table. On the vote being taken the motion prevailed and the bill was tabled.

HOUSE BILLS SECOND READING.

House bills were read second time and referred to appropriate committees.

The Senate adjourned until 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, Chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Hoge moved to reconsider the action on the bill to allow James Anderson, a blind man, to peddle without license, which motion prevailed.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The special order being the consideration of the report of the joint finance committee on the state treasury, was taken up.

Mr. Bacon of Bibb, moved that the first resolution offered by the committee, be adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the present Treasurer should resign his said trust, and he is herewith requested to do so.

Mr. Pannin moved to postpone until 12 o'clock.

Mr. Turnbull offered a resolution that the report be referred to the judiciary committee, to report articles of impeachment or such other suggestions, to the House as they may deem best.

Mr. Lawton opposed the resolution as the matter had already been considered by a committee able and competent.

Mr. Speer also opposed the resolution. He had known John Jones for a quarter of a century and would sooner suspect any other man than him. No man should be accused without the appropriate duty of being heard.

Mr. Harrison thought it was too hasty to press action on the report now. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Hoge opposed the resolution. The judiciary committee had nothing to do with it.

The report of the finance committee is indefinite in some of its facts, for a committee be appointed to go into the accounts. The House should not base their action on the testimony of that committee. That report is not conclusive. Do you know that there is any deficit in the cash account? Recommit it to the finance committee, or appoint a special committee. Then if any violations have been discovered, impeach him after a hearing.

Mr. Rawlins offered a substitute that the report of the finance committee be referred to a special committee of seven to report before said impeachment if, upon investigation they deem them proper.

Mr. Davis thought it wrong to impeach a man on the passions of the moment. Members have been led astray on this subject. Let the matter be considered maturely. Look at it right.

Mr. Livingston saw no good in any reference to a committee of the matter. The finance committee have given a plain, unvarnished statement. It is charged that Mr. Jones has acted in bad faith with the state.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb said it wrs no matter to refer to a committee. He wanted the matter considered. For weeks the finance committee have considered and investigated it. He made no charge of corruption against the Treasurer. But he said it is sorrow the committee reported such irregularities in the office of the State Treasurer as warrants the adoption of the first resolution.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, advocated acting with prudence and caution. He deprecated precipitate action. Better consider the question for hours.

Mr. Lawton cordially agreed with the gentleman from Brooks. The report of the committee had not been read.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed.

Mr. Adams moved to discharge the special order until 12 o'clock.

Mr. Warren opposed it.

Mr. Pittman asked if action was now to be had, what was the use of printing the report.

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb, hoped that the members would be given time to read the report.

Mr. Glisson moved that the consideration of the report be deferred until 3 p. m., which prevailed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend the act to prohibit the catching of fish with seins. Passed.

To amend the act amending section 4370 of the Code. Lost.

To amend section 4367 of the Code. Passed.

To regulate the trial of criminal cases by the City Court of Savannah. Passed.

To amend section 3972 of the Code. Lost.

To fix the pay of jurors in Rabun county. Passed.

To amend section 110 of the Code. Passed.

To confer additional jurisdiction on County Courts. Passed.

To amend an act making citizens of municipal corporations incompetent as jurors in cases where said corporation is a party. Passed.

For the relief of William McDaniel, of Wilkinson county, Passed.

To organize a Board of Commissioners for Twiggs county. Passed.

To amend the act regulating the giving in of land for taxation. Passed.

To protect the riparian and piscatorial rights of the people. Passed.

To create a Board of Commissioners in Elbert county. Passed.

To limit the jurisdiction of the County Court of Elbert county. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor in three miles of Johnson Academy, in Johnson county. Passed.

To authoriz the City Council of Augusta to use the ground under any railroad, street or private lot for laying pipes for water works. Passed.

To legalize the orders of the Judge of Rockdale and Newton county Superior Courts. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Shiloh church in Gwinnett county. Passed.

To provide for the continuance or discontinuance of the County Court of McDuffie county. Lost.

To authorize J. W. Queen, L. L. Page and Martin V. York to peddle without license. Lost.

To declare void the State's endorsement on the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad company. Passed.

To amend the act to organize a County Court in Muscogee by applying its provisions to the county of Marion. Passed.

To provide for the distribution of fines and forfeitures. Passed.

To allow the treasurer of Lincoln county to hold the office of Clerk of Superior Court, and Clerk of Superior Court to hold the office of treasurer. Passed.

To compel Ordinaries to give notice of election of vacant offices. Lost.

To incorporate the Millikens Bend and Waynesboro railroad company. Passed.

To incorporate the Gordon county Railway and Mining Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Murray county Railway and Mining company. Passed.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILLS.

The House took up and concurred in Senate amendments to several House bills.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill to amend the act creating a City Court in Atlanta by striking out the provision relative to solicitor general.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS.

To furnish the new counties of Rockdale, McDuffie, Douglass and Dodge with law books and Supreme Court Reports. Agreed to.

To authorize the governor to subscribe for 200 copies of the Digest of Supreme Court Reports by Messrs. Dessau & Harris. Mr. Hoge moved to amend by adding 300 copies of Hopkins Annotated Penal Code. Mr. Hoge's amendment indefinitely postponed. Resolution agreed to.

To request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the tax on whisky and tobacco. Disagreed to.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

To instruct the treasurer to withhold payment of past due bonds. Agreed to.

To supply the North Georgia Agricultural College with 150 guns. Agreed to.

To print 500 copies of evidence before, and report of the committee on the Macon & Brunswick R. R. Agreed to.

To authorize the Governor to subscribe for Hopkins' Annotated Penal Code.

Mr. Warner made a point of order, that it had been previously acted on, and could not be entertained, which point was sustained by the speaker.

To authorize M. A. Hardin to publish the laws within ten days. Agreed to.

To require the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary to report certain facts about convicts. Agreed to.

RECONSIDERED MEASURES ACTED ON.

To transfer Bartow county to the Rome circuit, and Walker county to the Cherokee circuit.

Mr. Baker moved to strike out "Bartow county," which amendment prevailed.

The bill was then tabled.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb—To provide for the election of a Surveyor General of the State, under paragraph 8, section 2, article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

Also, To consolidate the offices of Solicitor General and Reporter of the Supreme Court, and to regulate the duties of the office to be performed by the said Surveyor General.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb.—To add an additional section to article 2, chapter 3, title 3, part I of the Code of Georgia and to provide for the protection of the treasury on account of either of the inefficiency, negligence or corruption on the part of the Treasurer, and to provide for the discharge of the duties of treasurer whenever articles of impeachment shall be preferred against said officer.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Speer introduced a resolution that the per diem and mileage due Hon. R. A. Reid be paid to his widow, which was agreed to. RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Revill introduced a resolution that it was the sense of the House that the General Assembly do not adjourn until the report of the Finance committee on the State Treasurer is finally acted on. A motion to extend the time to act on the resolution was lost—yeas 51, nays 51.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the reports of Major George Hillyer and R. Peters ir. centennial commissioners.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Clements of Irwin, was granted leave of absence.

The House adjourned until 8 P. M.

Arrest.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—Legislature adopted concurrent resolution deprecating Grant, s course regarding Arkansas and urging that she be let alone.

THE BOY MURDERER.

Passing of Sentence of Death Upon Jesse Pomeroy, the Boy Fiend, of Boston, by Chief Justice Gray.

The Boy Stolid and Unmoved.

BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1875.

The rare spectacle of pronouncing the death sentence upon a juvenile murderer was witnessed in the supreme court in this city this afternoon. The unfortunate offender was Jesse Pomeroy, the boy fiend, who was recently convicted of the murder of a little boy named Millan, and who has also confessed to the murdering of and the cruelly butchering of a little girl named Katie Curran. He is also the same youthful fiend who tortured so many children in the suburbs of Boston a year or two since, full accounts of which were published in the Herald at the time. Upon the opening of the court, Chief Justice Gray came in and took his seat upon the bench, and the counsel, Attorney General Train, representing the state, and J. H. Cotton, for the prison, took their respective places. Pomeroy being placed at the bar, the attorney general addressed the court, giving the circumstances of the finding of the indictment against Pomeroy of the grand jury of the Millen boy murder, its certification to this court, the arraignment of the prisoner and his pleas, the thorough and impartial trial, which had resulted in the finding by the jury of a verdict of murder in the first degree, and overruling of the exceptions taken during the trial. Mr. Train moved that the sentence the law provided be imposed upon the prisoner.

By the direction of the court the clerk asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, to which he replied distinctly that he had not.

ADDRESS OF THE JUDGE.

Judge Gray then addressed the prisoner, saying that he had been tried upon a charge of murder; that he had been defended by able counsel, who had done everything possible to aid in his defense; he had had the process and power of the commonwealth to further assist him; but, after an impartial trial, the jury had found him guilty of murder in the first degree; the verdict being based not upon the idea that the murder was committed with premeditated malice, but under circumstances of extreme ferocity and cruelty. He would not allude in detail to these circumstances, which could but cause him pain. The result of them would be an example to all others who should hereafter be disposed to gratify a morbid love of cruelty. Upon the verdict rendered the court had no discretion in imposing the sentence that is fixed by the statute. Accompanying the verdict the jury had sent a recommendation of mercy, but that recommendation could have no effect upon the court. That would be sent to the executive of the commonwealth; but whether he would yield to its prayer was impossible for the court to determine. His honor then said it was his duty to remind the prisoner of the importance of turning his thoughts to an appeal to the eternal judge of all hearts and to make preparation for the doom which awaited him. Judge Gray then imposed the only sentence for murder in the first degree—that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the sheriff and be kept in close confinement until such time as the executive may, by his warrant, order, when he shall suffer death by hanging by the neck.

In pronouncing the sentence Judge Gray was very much affected, though the fatal words were spoken in a clear voice.

DEMEANOR OF THE BOY.

The person in the court room who seemed to appreciate the solemnity of the occasion the least was the doomed boy himself. He preserved that calm, stolid and indifferent manner which characterized his appearance during the trial—not moving a muscle or seeming to care for the fate which awaited him. After the sentence he was removed to the jail, where he will remain until Governor Gaston's warrant is issued. Efforts for a pardon will probably be made, but it is doubtful if it will be granted.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Court Proceedings of the Seventh Week.

(New York World, 21st.)

The seventh week of the Beecher trial was ended last Friday. It was marked by unusual variety upon the witness stand, which, for a marked, seated seven witnesses and was finally abandoned by five. Mr Tilton ended during the week two weeks odd of questions, answers, lectures, debates, a morning with the poets, and an afternoon or so of the literature beginning with "We." He thought he was through Wednesday, but Mr. Shearman took a turn at him bright and early Thursday morning while Mr. Evarts was dodging three strings of tows in a ferry-boat, and could only snuff the battle afar off. Mr. Tilton had been identifying seven portraits, exhibiting Mr. Beecher from various points of view, which were found in a private closet belonging to Mrs. Tilton, after she had left her husband's house. So Mr. Shearman produced ten photographs of Rev. Dr. Storrs and seven of Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, and other photographs of other people, clerical and lay, and asked Mr. Tilton if he knew his wife had made that collection. Mr. Fullerton held up the Storrs photographs, displayed like a double poker hand. There white enamelled backs and gilded edges shone clearly in the light. Mr. Fullerton asked about forty-five seconds about them. "All from the same plate, ain't they? Fresh and new, ain't they? Unsoiled? Might have been bought in—(looking at trade-mark)—in Fullerton street yesterday, eh?"

The plaintiff enjoyed it grimly. "I shouldn't like to swear they were not," he said, with carefully modulated reference to Mr. Shearman's enjoyment of that unwillingness.

Mr. Tilton was interrupted one afternoon by a sick witness who by agreement was examined at once. Her name was Kate Keary, and she said she had been the "wet nuss" of Mrs. Tilton's youngest child. Mr. Evarts, with his legal mind, thought she said "witness." In the latter capacity she told with much frankness what she had seen and heard in the former. It was this: That Mr. Beecher once entered Mrs. Tilton's sick bed room, being shown up by the servant, and remained there, the doors being shut; and this: that going into the dining-room one day she looked through past the folding doors into the parlor—the doors being "a very little apart" to Mr. Fullerton and "wide open" to Mr. Evarts—and saw Mr. Beecher sitting in a big chair near the partition with Mrs. Tilton on his knee. She heard him say, "How do you feel, Elizabeth?" and her answer, "Dear father, I feel so so."

Then Mr. Tilton resumed. His successor to the stand, Thursday, was Mr. Geo. A. Bell, the chief sunday-school man of Plymouth church, who substituted cushions and pictures for bare boards and bare walls, a fountain for a rusty stove, and new books for old, and in the missions never asked hungry children to be good, and so built up all the schools to their present great size. His evidence was that Mr. Tilton told him, in 1872, that the Woodhull story had an underlying truth, the evidence of which existed in a paper over Mr. Beecher's signature, and that Mr. Beecher had committed an offense against his family which he declined to specify. Mr. Bell added that on the same day Mr. Beecher, mistaken by understanding that a meeting of the elections was to be held that night, had desired him to see Mr. Halliday and get it postponed.

Three more witnesses were examined that day. Mr. Joseph H. Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, testified that he called on his sister one morning, in what year he could not say, and, entering the parlor, saw her, with flushed face, moving away from a chair in which Mr. Beecher was sitting; whereupon, after shaking hands with Mr. Beecher, who remained seated, he presently went away and left them. Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson only testified to Mr. Beecher's friendship to Mr. Moulton as late as July 4th, 1874, and to the proposed discontinuation of business on March 1st of the firm in which Mr. Moulton is a partner. Then Mr. William M. Marston Brasher, owner of the Brooklyn club yacht Undine, testified that one morning between seven and eight o'clock, as he went a fishing, he passed Mr. Tilton's house, and saw Mr. Beecher on the stoop, and that on four or five other occasions, later in the day, and during the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, as he went past Mr. Tilton's house he had seen Mr. Beecher enter or come out of the house.

The last day of the week was its sensation. Mrs. Emma C. Moulton's name appears in the complaint and bill of particulars in the case as the name of one who had heard confessions of adultery from the defendant. She was put upon the witness stand Friday, and told her story in three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Evarts cross-examined her all the rest of the day, and will resume the work Tuesday. It was a very silent day in the court, as Mrs. Moulton told such a story as her husband has told, clearly enough to be heard, as her counsel promised she should tell it, and yet in a low, pleasant, woman's voice, which went evenly, and without hurry or hesitation, from point to point.

"Mr. Beecher laid down on the lounge and he said, 'This is probably my last conversation with you. I feel that if Mr. Tilton publishes my letter of apology it is useless for me to try any longer to live this down. I have never felt that I had much to hope for from Theodore. He is a faithless man and seems to lose sight of this, that if this letter is published he strikes his wife even more than me.' I said, 'Mr. Beecher, there is something better for you to do than that; go down to your church and confess your crime, and they will forgive you.' He said, 'No; I cannot do it. For the sake of the woman who has given me her love, for the sake of my family, for the sake of my church, for my influence through out the world, I can never do it. I will die before I confess it.' I said, 'Mr. Beecher, sooner or later the truth in this case will come out, and you had much better take your case into your own hands and give to your church a confession; I am sure they would forgive you.' He said 'No, that I cannot do. My children would despise me. I could not go back to my home. My church would not forgive me. There would be nothing left for me to do. My work would be finished. It would be better for me to go out of life than to remain longer in it. * * * My position is that of a moral teacher, which I could no longer hold. I have resolved to take my life first. I have a powder at home on my library table which I have resolved to take, and sink quietly out of life. I have nothing to live for. * * * After lying on the sofa a little while he got up and walked about the room in a very excited manner, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, and said he thought it was very hard after a life of usefulness that he should be brought to this thing; I said it was very hard, and that there was only one way for him, and that was by confessing the whole; after walking up and down for some time he sat down on a chair; I stood behind him, and put my hand on his shoulder, and I said, 'Mr. Beecher, if you will only go down to the church, Frank will go down with you; he will stand by you through everything—no matter what comes, and I will always be your friend, if you will only go down and confess; it is the only way out of it; you have been guilty, and you have got to face the consequences.' He said: 'You never give me any comfort; you are always to me like a section of the day of judgment; I never ask consolation from you.' I said: 'I don't see how you can be a living lie Sunday after Sunday.' I said: 'I have never heard you preach since I knew this that I did not feel I was standing by an open grave; I have believed in you since I was a girl—believed in you as the one good man in the world; now it has destroyed my faith in human nature; I do not go to church any more; all my interest in the church is gone, and I cannot respect you until you go down to the church and confess your crime.' * * * * He told me very positively that he would take his life, and I believed him when he said so. * * * He was sitting in a chair, the tears streaming down his face; I stood behind him, and I leaned over and kissed him on the forehead."

Thus one of her interviews with Mr. Beecher was described and redescribed, and described again in the pleasant tones of a pleasant-faced woman, whose downcast eyes wandered from her lap to the stenographer's pencil and back again, whose hands toyed with and twisted the braids of her dress, but whose voice fell smoothly and unbrokenly upon the complete quiet of the court room till recess and final adjournment were the relief of a heavy oppression to the many people who had no business in the over-crowded room but curiosity. The trial was adjourned to Tuesday, Monday being a holiday.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

Ordinary's Office, February 2, 1875.

WHEREAS, W. A. Hardman, administrator on the estate of Cynthia Hardman, deceased, has applied to me for leave to sell fifty acres of land, lot No. 374, in the 18th district of said county.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to show cause, if any, within the time allowed by law, why said land should not be sold, else leave will be granted to said applicant to sell the same.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
feb4—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, December 3, 1874.

WHEREAS, John W. Scruggs, administrator of James M. McCalpin, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said trust:

These are, therefore, to notify and admonish all persons concerned or interested, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, then and to show cause, if any, why said letters should not be granted.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
dec5—w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, December 4, 1874.

WHEREAS, E. H. Stevens, administrator of Elizabeth Stevens, late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission;

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
dec—w1am3m Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Timothy O. Parker has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Henry B. Parker, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN
feb5—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Jacob Schane has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Charles F. Schane, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—d4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Jacob Schane has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Charles F. Schane, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—d4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, D. E. Elliott has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Jackson Elliott, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—w4w Ordinary.

FOR SALE.

AN Eight-Room Brick Residence, on Decatur street, four minutes' walk from Passenger Depot. This is fine property, and can be purchased very low. Half cash and balance in 6 and 12 months. Call quick, as we shall accept the first reasonable offer. Inquire on the premises.

WALLACE & FOWLER.
feb16—3t

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.

sug2—may7-dtf wed fridsun

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S

"Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluable and precipitated, 12.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto. not dissolved, 2.31 per cent. value	2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	6 75
	$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.34 per cents. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantes are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 200 to 400 pounds seed to 300 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained.

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga,

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Graffin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and, in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,

[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, no complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,

L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Grafflin, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any falling off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it has given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.

D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.

A. L. REES, Notary Public.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and th at it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully,

DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.

A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1869, to March, 1874, I have had not less than 12 full commercial analyses made in my Laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. It has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1875, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing, four different analysis with in that time, averaged in my hands Ammonia 2.26 per cent. Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., available first year, 11.20 per cent., together with the average of 3 per cent. of common or insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing chemical reaction underground, during the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the soil for a better yield the succeeding year. The last analysis made March 16th, 1874, was of a high order, and the cargo for this season is now on the way here but has not yet arrived—designed for this season. On the whole I cannot but rank it as a first-class fertiliser.

A. MEANS, Inspect. W.
Savannah, Chatham county, Geo. Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1875.

Messrs. Adair & Bros., Ag

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REPUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
I. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Thursday Morning, Feb. 25, 1875.

PRUSSIA will organize for the spring time an enormous camp on the left bank of the Rhine, and will be ready for emergencies.

THE "thinning out" process has begun in the New York customhouse, those employees least efficient in political service being discharged first.

IN a jubilee ceremony in 1775 two boys who accompanied the cross as acolytes quarrelled and fought one another with the golden candlesticks. One of them became Pope Leo XII, the other Pius VIII.

"WE summons him," says the N. Y. Herald, of Grant, "to imitate men of illustrious and immortal name." Just think of it! The Herald might just as well summon a jackass to imitate the vocalization of Adelina Patti.

PARIS papers seem to fancy that the railroads running from Spain through France will have to have some extra trains in order to carry all the orders of the golden fleece that Alfonso will shortly distribute through Europe.

LUCKILY the civil rights bill is not a law, or Mayor Wickham's discrimination on account of "race, color," etc., in refusing to marry a white woman and a black man might get us all into trouble, and his excellency might favor us with some military attention. *N. Y. Herald.*

THERE are fifteen foreign-born citizens in the present congress. Two of them, Schurz, the German, and Jones, the Welshman, are in the senate. In the house there are five Irishmen, four Scotchmen, two Englishmen, one Canadian and one Mexican.

Cincinnati Commercial: If anything would reconcile us to the impending rule of the democracy in at least one branch of congress, it would be the utter incompetency and recreancy of the republicans to the true interests of the people. One day they pass through all the forms of law, with less than two hours' consideration, an eight million Mississippi jetty job, and the next they impose upon the people a tax of from fifteen to twenty millions upon the necessaries of life, while refusing to tax luxuries or incomes. If these are the things we get from a two-thirds republican majority, the rule of some other kind of a majority cannot come a day too soon.

THE crash in mining stocks was fearful in Nevada. The whole population was interested, not a woman or child in the state but what had "invested," and the telegrams from California street announcing decline and ruin, produced the excitement of a universal disaster. Men blubbered as they read the bulletin boards. An assemblyman was quarter of a million "out" on Ophir, but the most pitiable cases were those who had mortgaged their little properties to get the means of speculation, and who now saw it all swept away. There was a general cursing of Sharon, senator elect, perhaps because Sharon was not involved in the downfall. The magnitude of the crash may be judged from the fact that on the 5th, Ophir, which at one time touched $300 a share, was selling at $61, and consolidated Virginia, which touched $715, at $285.

The State Treasurer.

Yesterday we presented, in addition to the report of the Finance Committee, a review of the treasury trouble, with the letters of Bullock and Clews upon our bonded debt, and such information generally as was necessary to an intelligent comprehension of the whole matter. The report of the Finance Committee, being the special order, consumed the entire time of yesterday's session in the House. Several bills were introduced looking to suspension, removal or impeachment, based upon the facts presented by the Finance Committee. The discussion plainly revealed that the members of the House were entirely at sea, not knowing how, or in what direction to sail. But it is also true that a more earnest body of men is rarely seen, and the anxiety to ascertain the right course in order to follow it was unmistakably manifest.

What shall be done? Some kind of action is necessary, but it should be such as to vindicate and protect the state and at the same time be just to the officer arraigned. To us the duty of the legislature seems to be clearly defined.

The case made out by the committee is this: Treasurer Jones has through culpable negligence paid $152,250 of state bonds which had probably been paid before; there is a balance against him of some $68,000, for which he has vouchers that they did not feel authorized to accept; and the business of the treasury department has been managed in a most inefficient and incompetent manner. The defence of the treasurer, as will be seen by his statement elsewhere, is that he had no official, or other, notice of the previous payment of the bonds in question, and that he has satisfactory vouchers for all his expenditures. Under this mere statement of the facts we think it clear that removal would be unjust, and we shall not stop to argue it. Then shall he be impeached? We think not. Indeed, such a course would be exceedingly objectionable, and is fraught with deplorable consequences. In the first place, the great cost to the state resulting from a senate session of months must be considered, but this is by no means the chief objection. Suppose that impeachment should fail, what then? The treasurer would be left in office, with the present undeniable inefficiences of management unremoved. But we contend that impeachment is not demanded by the circumstances. It is probably true that the bonds in question have been twice paid. Yet there is no evidence of the fact beyond the naked assertions of Bullock and Clews, and how much these are worth the people of Georgia too well know. Still it seems that the treasurer ought to have had notice sufficient to put him on his guard, both by the statements of Bullock and Clews and the fact that the bonds were overdue. In this matter, however, no one charges fraud or dishonesty, and if there is criminal negligence, his bond is the state's protection. Upon the second count we do not question for a moment that the treasurer will be able to answer for every dollar of the balance against him as reported by the committee but which they had not time to thoroughly investigate. We do not think that upon these points impeachment is demanded.

There is a charge, however, which no one refutes. It is the careless and inefficient management in the treasurer's office. It is true that some of the irregularities are due partly to the executive office or for which Governor Smith is partly responsible, and other irregularities are possibly the inherited features from past management of the treasury office, still the committee's charges are in the main unanswerable, and demands legislation that will secure system and safety in the administration of this great department of the state government. But for this reason alone we do not think that an old and honest officer, who has done long and faithful service to the state, should be forced from office. Rather let him have an opportunity to rectify the present inefficiencies of his management, especially if further investigation shows that his want of system has not resulted thus far in financial loss.

We therefore urge upon the legislation that will more securely guard the treasury and enforce its proper management, at the same time providing for the further and thorough investigation of the financial status of the state.

We regretted to see yesterday the matter of impeachment pressed by some members with such urgency that it looked like defiance on the part of the treasurer. They may not think so, but it will be a dangerous experiment to force upon the Senate the alternative of removing the treasurer for incompetency or leaving the present deplorable management as it is. The honesty of this officer is admitted, and all desire to deal kindly with him. If he had only addressed a communication to the Legislature, affirming his innocence of wrong, but declaring his anxiety to aid that body in its efforts for a thorough scrutiny, and his determination to co-operate with them in establishing a better system and management, much of the embarrassment and difficulty would have been obviated. Indeed the finance committee asked for a further investigation, and this is all that is now necessary, coupled with the provision of additional safeguards as recommended by them. This course will prevent cost to the state, political scandal and official injustice. The long trial of a democrat would be a sweet morsel to the radicals of the country. Already they are gloating over the matter, notwithstanding that the principal trouble comes from a legacy of their scoundrelism in the manipulation of Georgia bonds. There has been no democratic stealing, as their ardent prayers would have it.

Cotton Factory.

It is now nearly sixty days since the incipiency of the last and most earnest effort to erect a cotton factory in Atlanta. The address of Mr. H. I. Kimball, with which the movement was inaugurated, set forth clearly the feasibility of the enterprise, and resulted in imparting to the present effort greater zeal and activity than ever before.

A committee comprising of some twenty-five of our leading citizens was appointed to solicit subscription to the capital stock of a company, upon the plan proposed.

This committee have been quietly at work, and from what we learn, have met with very general success.

The Messrs. Kimball, J. W. English, Anthony Murphy, G. W. Adair, J. C. Peck and other members of the committee all have good lists and express themselves as determined that this effort shall not fail. All of this is exceedingly gratifying, and considering the bad weather which has prevailed almost incessantly since the appointment of the committee we think have done remarkably well.

But now the matter has been thoroughly discussed—and is well understood—and in the remaining two days before the election of officers takes place, every share of stock ought to be subscribed; and then let every subscriber, even for one share, be present at the meeting Saturday night and assist in the election of directors. We regard this meeting of vital importance to Atlanta, and much of the future prosperity of the city depends upon its action.

THE STOCKHOLDERS.

are so numerous that there ought not to be any trouble in selecting therefrom nine men good and true, and yet in our prosperous democratic Georgia and depressed radical ruled Alabama, the minority report, in conclusion, discloses the philosophy of party movements in Alabama during the last campaign. Peace was a necessity to the success of the democratic party. It was dictated by every consideration of policy, humanity and justice. By peace the democrats hoped to avoid the presence of federal soldiers, which would prevent the negroes from becoming subject to natural influences. Their opponents relied on the very reverse policy. They needed the presence of soldiers, and to bring them in order, real or pretended, must be shown. Their necessities required the manufacture of outrage and violence, if they had no real existence. Success was hopeless without it. They worked the outrage mill to its full capacity; for the evidence shows that Alabama was as peaceful, quiet and law-abiding as either Georgia, Tennessee or Mississippi.

Brownlow in the Sanctum.

In taking editorial charge of the Knoxville Daily Chronicle, Senator Brownlow congratulates himself on his promotion "to a position of far more power and respectability than being a member of congress." To clinch the point he adds: "small men with plenty of money and no brains may crawl into the senate as the snail crawled to the top of the pyramid, but such a fellow can't run a great newspaper." No regrets, he says, would be expected from him on account of the change, if the estimate he places on being a member of congress were known. In short, the indomitable old man considers he is getting up in the world.

The slashing, old-time journalist could not resist the temptation to write a long introductory article—a salutatory, as some of the minor weeklies would call it. The first dash of his pen pronounces the democratic party a lawless and nefarious organization, a Pandora's box, and no end of other hard terms; but he turns all into burlesque when he declares that the republican party will not only elect the next president, but will soon sweep the state of Tennessee.

However, he acknowledges that "evils" have grown up in the republican party which need correction, and he proposes to correct them. This must be a discouraging job for an old man. The lustiest political warrior would fail, and the old war-horse will find that he can't fill this bill. But in the meanwhile he proposes to treat with courtesy all who do not elect to be treated otherwise; and a new spice and vigor will be added to the radical press of the south, which is fast becoming beautifully less.

BUT five more working days remain in which the present congress can enact mischief and woe. It is stated that the democratic senators have generally agreed that the following named measures in their relative order are the most repugnant, and will be opposed to the last; first, the civil rights bill; second, the president's Arkansas message; third, the habeas corpus or third-term bill; fourth, Pinchback.

IT cannot be said that peace congresses and all that sort of thing are reforming the world when the gun factories are running night and day to arm the nations. The Remington works are employing 2,000 men, night and day, upon a contract for 300,000 breech-loading rifles for Spain, while a Providence company is at work on a contract to supply the Turkish government with 600,000 Peabody-Martini rifles.

An interesting synopsis of the exciting debate on the State Treasury matters, and the statement of the Treasurer will be found elsewhere.

THE Macon Telegraph states that Col Clisby has been quite ill, but is now improving.

Summary of State News

SAVANNAH.—The observance of Washington's birthday was general in the city. There was a splendid martial pageant by the volunteer organizations; there were five hundred and sixty-seven soldiers in ranks.—*Advertiser.*

ATHENS.—Mr. Isaac White, of Madison county, has killed three wild cats since Christmas.——Mr. Thomas Shackelford, residing a few miles from town, dropped dead in his field one day last week, while plowing in oats.——No new cases of small-pox have been reported along the line of Oglethorpe.——The anniversary of the Phi Kappa society occurred on the 22nd. inst. Mr. J. T. Graves, of Lee county, was the orator. His theme was "Manhood," and he handled it with unusual ability.—*Watchman.*

Dr. A. R. J. Long is president of the Oconee fair association.——Clarke county farmers indicate that they will pitch their crops for the year 1875 on a basis of less than one fourth of their tillage lands in cotton and more than three fourths in grain.—*Georgian.*

COVINGTON.—We understand that there are quite a number of brick stores to be erected about the depot, this spring.——General Henderson contemplates the erection of a fine new residence in Covington, at an early day.—*Star.*

DALTON.—A rich silver mine has been discovered in Fannin county.——There is a good prospect of sundry machine shops being located in Dalton at an early day.——At the instance of Mr. Buckner six families from Indiana are on their way for the purpose of locating in Dalton.—*Enterprise.*

AUGUSTA.—Cotton for the first time the present commercial year, sold for fifteen cents per pound, on Tuesday.——The annual commencement exercises of the medical college will take place on Tuesday. The college now has about sixty students.——A man named Martin McGowan, while lying drunk on the Georgia Railroad was run over by a freight train and killed, Tuesday.—*Chronicle.*

MACON.—Mayor Huff's little daughter who was seriously burned some time since has taken a relapse and is seriously ill.——The dead beats in Macon are making it exceedingly lively for the boarding-house keepers and venders of hash generally.—*Star.*

ROME.—This city is to have a laundry.——Major Frank Jones left our city for Kansas City, Missouri, on yesterday, which place he will make his future home.——Mr. Joe Rosenberg captured Mr. Samuel Merritt on Tuesday night. Mr. M. had forged a bank check.—*Commercial.*

COLUMBUS.—St. Paul's church in this city was robbed again Saturday night. A fine sewing machine and quite an amount of material on which the ladies were at work was also taken.—*Times.*

The Savannah & Memphis Railroad is now being operated sixty miles from Opelika.—*Enquirer.*

MARRIED.—In New York city, on the 16th. inst., Mr. M. G. Cohen, of Athens, to Miss Phœbe Myers, of the former city.

In Athens on the 17th. inst., Mr. S. J. Jennings to Mr. Mary C. Rowe.

In Greensboro on the 11th. inst., Mr. A. S. Meadows of Warren, to Miss M. Morgan, of the former place.

DEAD.—In Dallas, Texas, on the 2nd. inst. H. D. Sneed, Esq., formerly of Athens, Ga.

In Greensboro, on Sunday, Mr. James Crocroft.

In Whitfield, on the 8th, Mr. T. G. Morgan.

Mr. Henry Herrman of Dodge county, on Sunday last.

Mrs. N. B. Bradley of Bibb county, 23rd. inst.

France.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PARIS, February 24.—The assembly to-day finally passed the bill for the organization of the senate by a vote of [illegible]

The Alabama Committee.

The most shameless investigation, by all odds, of the present congress, or of any other congress, was that conducted by the committee sent to Alabama. Its verdict was made up before it started and then it went deliberately to work without even the pretence of decency, or of respect for justice and truth, to find something to base it on. They found really nothing, and were compelled to fall back in their report upon the stale generalities which have been the stock in trade of the republican party ever since the war. The report is worked up to the point of recommending the passage of the infamous but thoroughly dead habeas corpus bill.

The minority report exposes the indecent haste and manner in which the investigation was conducted. It was conducted strictly from political motives. The state was peaceful, and there was no greater necessity for troops than there was in Missouri or California. The appointment of scores of deputy marshals with the assent of the attorney general, and the false and unfounded charges of murder, violence, etc., were part and parcel of the scheme concocted by republican congressmen to carry the election in November.

The minority report then calls attention to the fact, that while the investigation was diverted to a wide variety of extraneous questions not covered by the resolution of the House, yet the majority would not permit a full and thorough examination of the manner and purpose of the distribution of "overflow bacon." Enough, however, was picked up to conclusively show that the benefaction of the government was diverted from the purpose for which it was given, to be used as the troops were—to carry the election by consolidating the negro vote for the radical ticket.

FROM ATHENS.

Death of Prof. Atkinson, of the State University.

[Special to The Constitution.]

ATHENS, GA., Feb. 24, 1875.

Mr. Charles Atkinson, assistant professor of English literature in the University of Georgia, died to-night.

Mr. James P. Dorsey died to-day.

R. T. P.

THE FEDERAL CAPITOL.

Congressional Proceedings.

Times Growing Exciting Again.

Efforts to Get the Force Bill Defeated.

[Telegraphed from Washington for publication in the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In the House, G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, rose to call up the report of the special committee on Louisiana affairs. Coburn, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration, and desired to have precedence given to the bill reported by him, known as the force bill. Pollard, of Vermont, claimed that his report on Arkansas matters should have precedence. Ward, of Illinois, sustained Pollard's motion, and represented that the disturbed condition of Arkansas demanded prompt action by congress. Mr. Hoar said that the resolution reported by him yesterday contained recommendations which were concurred in by all the members of the special committee, and immediate action was desirable, in view of the fact that the Louisiana House of Representatives, which was asked to remedy the injustice, would adjourn in a few days.

Mr. Poland suggested that all these Southern matters should be allowed to stand aside until after the passage of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and that then they be taken up in the order of their presentation to the House.

Mr. Smith, of New York, claimed that the constitutional amendment reported by him for the election of president and vice-president was the unfinished business before the house and was a measure of the highest importance.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, intimated that Mr. Poland was the representative of the party of masterly inactivity, and that he might have had action on Arkansas affairs long ago.

Mr. Poland defended himself from the imputation and said he had only failed to press the earlier consideration of the Arkansas affairs in deference to the public business as represented by the chairman of the committee on ways and means and appropriations. As soon as the next appropriation bill was out of the way, he proposed to proceed with it with all possible despatch.

Mr. Negley thought it was high time that the house should direct its own business instead of leaving it to the committee on ways and means and appropriations.

Mr. Ward of Illinois came to the defense of Poland and of the committee on Arkansas affairs.

Coburn represented that the debate on his bill would cover all the questions raised in the reports of the committee on the southern states, and besides, his bill contained something definite and tangible, and finally, after a long colloquy, the question was put. On the motion of Garfield, of Ohio, to go into the committee of the whole, on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to; yeas 145, nays 101. The democrats all voted for the motion and 101 republicans against it. The discussion on the civil bill branched off into frauds and intimidations, and the use of overthrowed bacon for political purposes in Alabama, and there was quite a noisy altercation over it.

After the committee rose there was an exchange of compliments between Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Sypher of Louisiana, arising out of the report of Sypher's speech a few nights ago. Sypher characterized what he complained of as cowardly and contemptible.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The senate to-day passed bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, and then took up Morton's bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for president and vice president, but adjourned without action.

The senate amended in several particulars the Colorado and New Mexico bills, so that they will have to go back to the house for the action of that body.

The treasury will to-morrow commence the payment of the March interest on the ten forties without rebate.

The president has nominated Harvey Jewell, brother of the postmaster general, to be judge of the court of Alabama claims.

The House met to-night when Mr. Garfield made an attempt to go into the committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. This was rejected. The democrats all voted aye.

Mr. Poland then called up the report on the Arkansas cases, which the House declined to do.

Mr. Coburn was making a strong effort to get up the causus force bill, reported by him last week.

There was a great deal of excited conversation among the members.

Pending the proposition the ultra radicals expressed a willingness rather to have an extra session of congress than to permit the bills for the control of the southern states to be brushed aside.

The attempts of Coburn to get up his force bill were met by dilatory motions, which are still continued at midnight.

TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

Argument for the Defense.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 24, 1875.—The Brooklyn city court-room was crowded this morning, when General Tracy opened in Beecher's defense. All parties to suit were early in their places. Tracy devoted much eloquence in behalf of Beecher, who, he said, took his stand alone, but supported by his God and the justice of his character. He alluded to his prominence as a supporter of the Union at the commencement of the late war, which he said won the admiration of the whole world. One of the most striking characteristics of the man was a profound and earnest interest in young men. This prosecution was the reward he received for the love and devotion he had lavished upon a young man. Counsel related the history of Tilton and dwelt upon his being a deist, and denouncing the marriage relations as fraud and hindering the advancement of the world.

Alabama Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

MONTGOMERY, February 24.—The democratic senators and representatives of the Alabama legislature to-day without exception signed an emphatic protest against the memorial presented in the United States senate yesterday by Mr. Spencer. They declare the charges in the memorial to be false, and unfounded, and appeal to the legislation of the general assembly of Alabama as a conclusive proof of the falsity of the charges reported to have been made by the republican members thereof.

From Washington.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House is in session to-night, and the majority succeeded in getting up Coburn's force bill.

The Senate in executive session confirmed John A. Campbell to be third assistant secretary of state, Benj. F. Shields to be collector of customs at Galveston; Adam Woolff, surveyor of customs at Nashville; Wm. H. McCornell, receiver of public monies at Huntsville, Alabama; Jas. G. Jones, United States Marshal for the southern district of Louisiana.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—During Thursday in south Atlantic states rising barometer, south westerly winds, [illegible]

How Pinchback Took it.

(Washington Special to the Chicago Times.)

There has been consternation in the radical camp of office-holders. Mr. Pinchback, the colored friend from Louisiana, took to a whisky bottle and madness when he learned the action of the senate in laying him upon the table—for all time of course. He started out with the startling statement that hell was full of such republicans as Conkling and Edmunds. After that there was trouble. Pinchback raved, and swore he would turn democrat and tell all he knew about radical misrule in Louisiana. In short, he would shew up the whole business. He then took another pull at the bottle of cordial always kept in his room, and swore he would smash the present administration all into bits, until no piece the size of a politician's conscience would be left. He was so angry that he was not clear just how he would carry out his plan. His first idea was to hire a colored band of music, and organize a mass meeting in front of the White House, where he could make an address. This address would have contained a fiery denunciation of the administration, high, low, jack, and the game. He would then proceed to fire the colored heart with a recital of his wrongs, and then turn the whole black host toward the republican party.

Pinchback's lawyer managed to hold him until a messenger could be sent for Casey, who was fast asleep upon a sofa in his rooms at Willard's. The messenger burst in upon Casey with all the suddenness and awful horror of a nightmare. He shook Casey until he awoke, and then bellowed in his ear, "Pinch is loose."

"My God," exclaimed Casey, "I have been expecting this. Where is Packard?"

Casey hurried on a coat and hat, and rushed away with the messenger, in a carriage, post haste for Pinchback's quarters. He found the Louisiana would-be senator in a frightful condition. He would no longer listen to the bland, persuasive tones of Casey. Pinchback accused him of being at the bottom of the whole business, so that he (Casey) would get the senatorship. "I will be even with you yet," said he. Then Casey exclaimed again, "My God, where is Packard?" Casey went out, and hunted up Packard, and then they went after John Ray, another Louisiana officeholder in town. A consultation was held. Packard and Ray were detailed to look after Pinchback, and hold him down until Casey could see the president. Casey rushed to the white house and told the desolating news that "Pinch" had broken loose, and had threatened to tell all he knew about misrule in Louisiana, and as much more as his fertile intellect could devise. A long consultation was held with the president, and then Casey left for Pinchback's headquarters. He came in time and told Pinchback to keep quiet and never mind. If he showed a disposition to behave himself, the president would give him a good office down in Louisiana. Pinchback did not appreciate the offer. In brief, he told Casey to go to a very warm place, and intimated in very strong language that nothing but a seat in the United States senate would close his mouth. Casey then ran away, while Packard and Ray held on all night session with Pinchback. He became crazy again this morning, and then it was resolved to get him out of town, up to New York, where he would be kept until he should quiet down. This plan appears to have been successful, as Pinchback has disappeared in the most mysterious manner. It is said that, if he had finally refused to go, a file of soldiers would have been detailed to suppress him, upon the ground that he was an element of the Louisiana insurrection, broken loose here. If Pinchback adheres to his original proposition of peaching upon his pals, he will be able to tell an interesting story.

THE LONG LOST BOY.

Charley Ross' Father's Fruitless Search in Jersey for his Stolen Child.

[New York Herald.]

For nearly a week past, Mr. C. K. Ross, father of the long lost Charley, feeling sure that his boy, if alive at all, is somewhere hid away in New Jersey, has, in company with a Philadelphia detective, been scouring the shores of the Raritan bay and river, and other points in Middlesex county, tracing up a clew." It seems they found a man named Charles Applegate, at south Amboy, who had been on speaking terms with both Mosher and Douglas, and who knew they were in the habit of cruising up the Raritan bay and river during August and September. A man named Noonan, at Metuchen, was found out who had nine children, one of whom was rumored to be in no way related to him. On inquiry, the rumor was proven groundless. The child was Noonan's. A man named Fouratt, an Amboy fisherman, was traced up, who had, last August, seen a man "fishing for eels," as the man said, but whose movements he regarded as suspicious. The description given satisfied Mr. Ross that the man was Douglas. Other information confirmed the belief that both he and Mosher were in the neighborhood last summer. From New Brunswick on November 7th, Mosher mailed a letter to Mr. Ross at Germantown. All the efforts of Mr. Ross, aided by detectives and authorities of New Brunswick, proved futile to find any traces of the missing child, and Mr. Ross, worn out by fatigue, debility and heart-sickness, returned to his sorrowing wife. Physically, Mr. Ross is ruined, so that it is feared his days are numbered. He has spent $50,000 in the search, it is said half of which is borrowed money; $20,000 is said to have been paid Pinkerton's "detectives," for their "services."

The Okefenokee Exploration.

[Valdosta Times.]

We are in receipt of a number of communications from gentlemen at a distance, in reference to the proposed exploring expedition to the Okefenokee swamp, early in April. The invitation is extended to all who desire to go. The party should consist of practical and scientific persons, composed of civil engineers, mechanics, farmers, artists, lawyers and doctors, and such other persons as propose to turn the investigations to good account to themselves, or the country. The first of April has been selected on account of the mildness of the weather at that season. Mosquitoes will not have made their appearance at that time, and that few snakes are found in this swamp. Waycross will be the place for the meeting of representatives from the different towns and sections.

From this point the party can go to Mr. Barber's, from here to hickory hammock, thence to Billy's island, at which point the expedition will enter the swamp proper. When Floyd's island shall have been reached, which is some fifteen miles distant from Billy's island, the party may be divided as may be determined by the engineer, and go in different directions through the unexplored sections of the swamp.

The superior court will be in session at Waycross on the fourth Monday in March, which will be a suitable time for all the arrangements to be made and a committee appointed, who will issue a circular, and send to all the friends of the enterprise.

WATER CONSUMPTION.—The American allowance for water consumption is rather high. It varies from 40 to 50 gallons per day to each individual of the population—that is to say, from one to two barrels. In London the amount varies in different parts of the city from 22 gallons to 34 gallons per head. In Liverpool it is 30 gallons; in Derby 14 gallons; in Norwich 12 gallons; in Glasgow 50 gallons; in Edinburgh 35 gallons; in Paris 21 gallons; model lodging houses in London 7 gallons. In 1873 the January consumption in Brooklyn averaged 28,000,000 gallons per day, more than 62 gallons to a population of 450,000. In July the consumption was 26,800,000 gallons, an average of 60 per day. For the year 1873 the average was 20,000,000 gallons per day. During the past January consumption rose to 38,000,000 gallons, and for a week averaged 39,000,000, or, on the same basis of population, respectively 88 and 90 gallons. The daily amount consumed per week was 2,000,000 gallons in excess of the pumping capacity of the reservoir.

Prohibition Ticket.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 24.—The state prohibition convention made the following nominations, for governor, Jay Odell of Cleveland; [illegible]

How He Flagged a Train.

[St. Louis Republican.]

A most unfortunate man is Tom Welch, a person not a millionaire, lately employed in the service of the Chicago and Alton railroad. Tom did not occupy a prominent position in the management of the road; he was one of the useful class working under section bosses, who travel on hand cars and attend to keeping the track in order, and that he has been discharged is really no fault of his. Tom's labor was of the class in which good clothes would be out of place, and Tom wore patched garments, his pantaloons especially being of the most ancient and dilapidated type. In fact, so long ago were those pantaloons first put on that most of the original material disappeared months since, and in the seat the patches had been so often renewed that on the occasion of the last patching Tom's good wife found difficulty in finding material suited for the purpose. In her strait the worthy woman was driven to the use of bright red flannel, and when those red flannel patches were placed upon the calf of his back, Tom, from a rear view, looked as if blushing continuously at his own appearance. Now, it so happened that a few days ago the "boss" sent the faithful Tom out along the track to screw up more firmly the connections of the rails, and so industriously at work Tom went, stooping over to the work, and presenting a blazing view to any one in the proper direction. The up train from the south was late on the day in question; the engineer was, as he expressed it, "lettin' her rip." Suddenly the watchful eye of the man running the locomotive perceived the danger signal half a mile in front, and instantly the engine was reversed, air-brakes applied and the train brought to a standstill. For a long time the train was held, but the signal failed to approach nearer, though it bobbed back and forth across the track in a most unaccountable manner. It was a wonderfully active flag; tired of waiting, the conductor finally told the engineer to go on slowly, and so the train forged gingerly ahead. So the train went on until within a quarter of a mile of the signal, the engineer keeping a keen look out. Then all at once that engineer swore an oath so big the fireman almost fainted, and at the same instant pulled the throttle wide open. The train went fiercely ahead at the rate of sixty miles an hour, but the engineer swore at a bigger rate than that. The train conductor came and helped him swear, and the air turned blue. The train got to its destination behind time, and the next day Tom Welch was discharged, just because the company had a prejudice against a man who wore patches big enough and red enough to flag a train.

Sharkey, the Murderer.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 24.—District attorney Phelps says the state department has declined to demand the surrender of the escaped murder Sharkey, now in Havana, as no extradition treaty exists with Spain, but he advised Capt. Curtis, of the steamship, Crescent City, whose life was threatened by Sharkey, to make complaint to the Havana authorities and the arrest of the ruffian, which was announced by an associated press telegram from Havana this morning, shows that the captain acted on this advice.

Compulsory Education.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The house to-day passed the bill providing for compulsory education.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT
— AT —
DeGive's To-Night.

PROGRAMME.

1. Hall Smiling Moon.....Quartette
2. Temple of Innocence.....Tableaux
3. Dr. Sid Eo'land.
4. The Dancing Class.....Tableaux
5. The Beautiful Blue Danube, Solo by Mrs. W. A. Camp.
6. Young Orator.....Comic
7. Seasons.....Tableaux
8. Dr. Bllups.
9. Wayside Cross.....Tableaux
10. Il Trovatore.....Piano Duette
11. The Old Man's Darling and the Young Man's Slave.....Tableaux
12. Dutch Parody.....Dr. Holland
13. Faith, Hope and Charity.....Tableaux
14. Drs. Billups and Holland.
15. Courtship.....Tableaux
16. Hail to the Queen of the Silent Night.....Quartette
17. Gypsy Scene.....Tableaux
18. Grand Finale.....Scene

from Max Adler's Hunly Burley. Colonel Bangs, Editor of the Morning Argus and Mr. Slimmer, the Poet.

CHARACTERS.

Colonel Bangs.....E. M. Hammond
Mr. Slimmer.....A. S. Clayton
Wm. McGlue.....D. C. Barron
Sheriff.....A. Ba nett
McFadden.....J. C. Jones
Mrs. Smith.....W. F. Forsyth

feb25—d1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to be absent from Atlanta for the next two months, I have made arrangements with Mr. W. P. Pattillo to transact my Insurance business during my absence.

Parties desiring Insurance in Companies represented by me, or those who now hold such policies and desire them renewed or changed in any manner, will please call upon Mr. Pattillo, at No. 2 Kimball House.

J. B. BRIDGES,
Insurance Agent.

feb25—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in bankruptcy.—In the matter of Samuel M. Ralston, bankrupt—No. 898.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Lawson Black, at his office in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 27th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

feb25—d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 22d day of February, A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Vincent M. Moseley, of Rutledge, county of Morgan and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in Madison, Georgia, before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

feb25—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James D. Barges, of county of Greene and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in Madison, Georgia, before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

feb25—d1t

NOAH B. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

THE GEO. JOHNSON PROPERTY.

The famous Atlanta Mineral Springs, six beautiful lots and dwelling houses with eight rooms, dancing platform, ice cream arbor, and four bath rooms, water tanks, pipes and pumps, bath tubs, medicated vapor baths, and a beautiful bar counter, will be sold on the premises, February 25, at 11 o'clock, to the highest bidder. One-half cash, the balance in eight months, with 10 per cent. interest on notes. This is the finest property offered for sale in Atlanta since the war for private dwellings or business. See plats and photographs of the house at the Post-office. Read Prof. Mears analysis of the water. This is all [illegible]

PRINTING.

PREMIUM JOB OFFICE!

— OF —

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BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

IS ONE OF THE

MOST COMPLETE IN THE SOUTH,

And is prepared to furnish promptly and cheaply, the very best

Plain, Fancy and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

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CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL-HEADS,

NOTE-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

COTTON RECEIPTS,

ENVELOPES,

HAND-BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BILLS OF FARE,

RAILROAD BILLS,

AND MANIFESTS,

Very Fine Printing in Colors.

VISITING CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

BALL INVITATIONS,

BALL PROGRAMMES,

PARTY INVITATIONS,

Blank Books Manufa'd to Order.

BRIEFS,

PAMPHLETS,

CATALOGUES,

RAILROAD TICKETS,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,

DODGERS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN FACT THE

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE

Is prepared to do any description of work of any

FIRST-CLASS OFFICE!

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WE GUARANTE SATISFACTION IN

BOTH STYLE & PRICE OF WORK

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Daily, per annum.....$10 00
Weekly, per annum.....2 00

Address W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 24, 1875.

NOTICE.

To Merchants and all Consignees.

On and after the 1st of March next, draymen will be required to receipt for all goods they haul from freight house. It will be necessary for parties owning drays who do their own drayage, and all others, to furnish this office with a continuous order, designating their draymen who will be required to sign receipts for goods and act for consignees. Blank form of order will be furnished by this office. After long trial and our failure to get draymen to return promptly, and all tickets sent out promiscuously to consignees, the company is not protected sufficiently in delivery. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt a system by which the Company's record may be kept complete. The reasonable consideration of consignees is invited and their ready compliance essential and important to the Company.

ED. A. WERNER,
feb25—d2t Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRICK!
BRICK!
BRICK!
BRICK!

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH, by
feb25—d1t L. DEAN.

Postponed.

THE sale of Fruit Trees and Evergreens by Mayson & Norman, advertised for to-day, has been postponed until TO-MORROW (Friday) at 10 o'clock. When the sale WILL CERTAINLY TAKE PLACE.

T. C. MAYSON,
feb25—d1t Auctioneer.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.

GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and else where by agreement. Office in Cunningham building.

feb24—d3m

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY.

Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature.

Tickets $1 each. Six for $5. One Chance in every 9.

Fifth Extraordinary Drawing

1 Cash Prize of	$100,000
1 Cash Prize of	50,000
1 Cash Prize of	25,000
1 Cash Prize of	20,000

51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,000

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col Patrick, Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by Governor James. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Hanhall, Pres't of the Senate. Drawn every 30 Days.

Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars send for Circulars. Address the Manager,

J. W. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming.

N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad, between Chicago and Ogden.

feb24—deod&wly

PREMIUM CHEST R WHITE PIGS. $15 each, $28 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and Imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.,
Are Daily and Weekly Constitution for
becimen of our "news." mar11-1y.

ATLANTA,
Thursday Morning, Feb. 25, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	39
Northern	00	Cherokee	39
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	3	Chattahoochee	10
Ocmulgee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	28	Ocmulgee	37
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

Parkins & Jennings,
83 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

Attention Legislators.

Prior to your departure, repair to the *mammoth depot* and great *eastern trunk emporium of Stehheimer Bros.*, who by placing their goods before the public at their very smallest margins, have achieved the title of "THE NEW YORK STORE,"

of the south. All classes of bleached and brown shirtings, sheetings, &c., at manufacturers prices. feb21-3t

Fresh arrival of a cargo of Saratoga trunks, valises, satchels, &c., of all styles and dimensions. feb21-3t

Benefit yourself financially, by calling on Stehheimer Bros., at the New York store, No. 83 Whitehall street, and convince yourself of the above facts. feb21-3t

FOSTON'S Second Drawing takes place on the 3d of next month. Capital Prize, $10,000. See advertisement. feb23-dtf

JOB WORK.

Books Bound.

Remember that THE CONSTITUTION has as fine a job office as there is in Georgia, and does work as cheaply. Everything from a card up to a book furnished without delay. Mr. J. I. Miller is our foreman. tf

New Advertisements.

Atlanta Constitution Job Office.
To merchants and consignees.
Concert at Dodive's to-night.
Bankrupt notice.
Brick for sale.
Insurance notice.
Atlanta Constitution bookbindery.
Bankrupt notice.
Fruit trees and evergreens.
Important notice.
Bankrupt notice.
George Johnson property.

If you want to hear good music, go to Dedive's to-night.

L. DEAN offers brick for sale cheap for cash.

THE sale of fruit trees and evergreens takes place at Mayson & Norman's this morning.

DURING the absence from the city of Mr. J. B. Bridges, his insurance business will be attended to by W. P. Pattillo, Esq.

THE attention of merchants and consignees is called to the notice of E. A. Worner, agent of the Georgia railroad at this point. It is a very important matter.

PERSONAL.—J. E. Tate, of Western Oil Company, of St Louis, leaves to-day for New Orleans. He will be absent from the city several weeks.

So, members of the legislature read what Messrs Furschgott, Benedict & Co., have to say to you. Call on them, Furschgott is one of the most pleasant and agreeable gentlemen living. Genial as a Florida day. No wonder he is getting popular.

If you want to see Beauty, go to DeGive's to-night.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Don't fail to attend the Sunday-school institute to be held at the First Baptist church to-night at 7:30 o'clock. All who have the programme previously published will see that our Baptist friends have assigned a series of subjects of vital importance to the Sunday-school cause. The speakers are well known Sunday school men, and will, no doubt, handle their respective themes with skill and ability. We rejoice that in the Sunday-school work all evangelical denominations can stand on a common platform, and work together with a zeal intensified by the same aims and objects. We hope to see a large audience in attendance at all sessions of the institute.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.—In the debate in the senate on the bill to establish a state board of health, Mr. Mattox said that he was opposed to the bill. He objected to the second section. He did not object to the bill because it did not provide pay to ordinaries for recording births, deaths, etc., but because it would add many ordinaries, and if it did not, the friends of the measure would be here at the next session of the legislature with a bill to that effect; that the working of the bill would saddle not only unnecessary duties, but an expense on the people.

Mr. Mattox objected to the bill, because in his judgment it was vague and did not, according to the printed copy before him, fix any time in which reports would be made to the ordinary, consequently would be doing about petty suits against the people by that officer.

If you would laugh, go to DeGive's to night.

OPELIKA, ALA., February 24, 1875.
Messrs. W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN.—The failure of the CONSTITUTION to arrive here as due, has become almost a daily disappointment to, at least, its commercial readers. It is looked to for the earliest daily market reports—which we now receive quite as early as from the Advertiser and Mail at 1 P. M. as we do by the CONSTITUTION, that ought to be in the hands of its readers at 8 A. M. If the paper is mailed in time, it seems singular that it should fail to come to time—if not come at all—here. Very respectfully,

COMMERCE.

THE CONSTITUTION is mailed regularly and promptly to our Opelika subscribers.

Mr. John A. Doane.

This gentleman is conveniently located at 32 Whitehall street, and is elegantly prepared both in the quality, style and price of his goods, to accommodate all who may desire anything usually kept in a first-class house of a similar character.

Mr. J. M. Holbrook is with Mr. Doane, and his courtesy, good taste and great desire to please, are as proverbial as household words.

As a remembrance of the Gate City, and as a guarantee of its being of the best material, and of the most approved style, we advise members of the general assembly before leaving for home, to call at 37, and supply themselves with fashionable hats from the varied assortment to be found there.

COTTON-FACTORY.

Special Notice—Directors' Meeting.

The directors of the Atlanta cotton factory company are requested to meet at the office of G. W. Adair, on Saturday morning next, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, to receive and consolidate the returns of the subscription committee, and propose for the annual election of directors to be held at 7:30 o'clock the same night. A full attendance is desired. The members of the subscription committee are respectfully invited to meet with the directors as above.

A. MURPHY, Secretary.

OFFICERS IN THE SENATE.—The reporter has frequently, during the present session of the General Assembly, had occasion to speak of the various officers of the Senate. There are two, however, that he feels gratified to mention by name, Mr. J. W. Murphy and Mr. R. J. McCamy. The first named gentleman walks with the elasticity of step and cheerfulness of countenance which betokens contentedness of heart. To him can be applied the language of Cicero in speaking of Catoline, "He lives with the young pleasantly, and with the old gravely," that is to say, he is well bred, intelligent and courteous enough to put all his friends and acquaintances at ease.

As to Mr. McCamy, "Take him" as he is, "of course shall look upon me like unto." Business never stoops on his hands. He is not afraid to take hold do, but grapples right in with, and pursues every project to completion.

These two gentlemen are not more distinguished for courtesy of deportment, than for the intelligence and ability with which they discharge their official duties. After the adjournment of the General Assembly, may their lives be long and happy, and may they meet fair weather and prosperous gales in the coming voyage.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, &c.

BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Books, Stationery, Notions & Fancy Goods.
A large stock of Blank Books at very low prices.
A beautiful assortment of Initial and Plain Writing Paper.
Call and see us. BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,
feb9-1m Corner Alabama and Whitehall streets.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of both Branches.

Specially Reported for The Constitution.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1875.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate was called to order by President Simmons at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE BILLS THIRD READING.

To amend act Feb. 6th, 1874, to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within one mile of the Lunatic Asylum. Passed.

To amend the several acts incorporating the city of Griffin. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of Stockbridge church, in Henry county. Passed.

To amend section 4444, of the Code. Amended and passed.

To codsolidate the offices of Tax Receiver and Collector in Crawford county. Passed.

For relief of maimed and indigent soldiers.

Mr. Reese hoped that the Senate would not pass the bill. He was as much disposed as any man in the Senate to show his respect for those men, but to make the bill a law would open the door to imposition. He thought the widows of the gallant dead, or their children, were as much entitled to assistance. No certain sum is specified to be used in each year, and no one could form an estimate how it would run to.

He desired to help these men, but he believed the bill wrong, and he should oppose it. If these people were to be supported by the state, it would be better to empower the ordinary of each county to raise a tax for the purpose. Under the operation of this bill, the comptroller-general could never count upon any certain amount of tax from the various counties. He would go as far personally as any man to relieve these people, but he did not think the bill right.

Mr. McAfee, 83d, thought the bill was a meritorious one. He was willing to be additionally taxed to support the people. He thought it right that they should be aided. He thought the amount asked for the people was but a small tribute for what they had done for the South.

Mr. Wofford could not support the bill as now presented, and moved to recommit it the Finance Committee. Motion prevailed and bill recommitted.

To amend act prohibiting the buying or selling of farm products after sunset and before sunrise. Passed.

To provide and fix the pay of jurors in the county of Schley. Passed.

To amend act incorporating Martin Institute in Jackson. Lost.

To amend act incorporating the Savannah and Skiddlway railroad company. Passed.

To consolidate the offices of tax receiver and tax collector of the county of Terrell, and to regulate the salary of certain officers. Passed.

To confirm the purchase of custom house site, by the city of Atlanta. Passed.

To amend act creating boards of commissioners for certain counties, so far as relates to Schley. Passed.

To amend act to incorporate the town of Talbotton. Passed.

To compensate the sheriff of Chattahoochee county for extra services. Passed.

To fix the compensation of tax receiver and tax collector of Houston county. Passed.

To provide for the payment of transportation of convicts from Thomasville to the penitentiary. Passed.

For the relief of James T. Kattnan, late tax receiver of Thomas county, also his securities. Passed.

For the relief of John Caldwell, and for other purposes. Referred to finance committee.

To appropriate the sum of $171.80 to W. H. Patterson for services rendered in case of Georgia National Bank. Passed.

To authorize the commissioners of roads and revenues of Coweta to loan certain moneys that are in the hands of the county treasurer. Amended and passed.

To amend an act to protect the people of the state in the purchase of kerosene oil. Passed.

To incorporate the Eastern and Western Transportation Company. Passed.

To authorize the merging of the Savannah Free School Society and Savannah Widows Society. Passed.

To incorporate the Athens Savings Bank. Passed.

To prevent the shooting or trapping of game in certain counties, except at specified seasons. Passed.

To consolidate and codify the various acts incorporating the city of Forsyth. Passed.

REPORT TAKEN UP.

The report of the committee to investigate Macon and Brunswick railroad bonds was taken up, and the report with accompanying resolutions were adopted. The resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the state's endorsement upon the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, to the amount of one million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,350,000) issued under an act approved the 3d December, 1868, is valid and binding upon the state, and the state's liability thereon, is hereby recognized and affirmed.

Resolved, That the state's endorsement upon the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, issued under an act approved October 27th 1870, be, and the same is hereby declared unconstitutional, null and void. Provided, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed as to affect the rights of such person as have purchased said bonds after the adoption of the resolution approved August 14th 1873, and who have purchased the same upon the faith of said resolution.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this general assembly, that the Macon and Brunswick railroad, with its franchises, equipments and appurtenances, be sold by the governor at an early date, not later than the first day of June, 1875, at public or private sale, and upon such terms, and for such price in money, or first mortgage endorsed bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, or bonds of the state, as in his judgment may be consistent with the interest of the state, provided that no commission, percentage or other charge than the cost of advertising and making the necessary deeds of conveyance, shall be authorized or allowed in said sale.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution of Mr. Cain was then taken up to protect Messrs Branch and Herring, innocent purchasers of bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Howell—resolution to authorize the Comptroller General to issue an *alias fifa* against Foster Blodgett and his securities. Adopted.

Resolution to encourage emigration to the state, granting certain privileges to Mr. Stein for the purpose. Adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

was granted to Mr. Arnow for the balance of the session.

Also to Mr. Peavy for this afternoon.

MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR.

The rules were suspended and message of the governor was taken up in reference to the report of Major George Hillyer and Richard Peters, jr., commissioners to the centennial at Philadelphia. Referred to the committee on the state of the republic.

ADJOURNED.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

House reassembled at 3 P. M.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The special order being the consideration of the report of the joint finance committee on the State Treasurer was taken up.

Mr. Warren moved to agree to the resolutions offered by the committee. After an elaborate discussion lasting from 3 P. M., to 6 P. M., the subject was referred back to joint finance committee.

The House adjourned until 9 A. M., Thursday.

Remarkable Longevity in Gainesville.

Editors Constitution: Two of the oldest ladies in upper Georgia have died in Gainesville within the last two weeks. Mrs. Apple, by, aged 95 years, and Mrs. Hilburn, aged 93 years.

It is a rare thing to meet with as old people as these ladies were, especially so stout physically and so strong mentally. These two ladies were active and industrious all their lives, and retained the powers of the mind and strength to within a short time of their death.

It is a little remarkable that two as old ladies should live in the same place and die so nearly at the *same time*.

Mrs. Hilburn leaves a husband and children to survive her, but Mrs. Apple's husband died in 1862, in Jackson county, Ga.,

We have left, old mother Howard, between 95 and 100 years of age, while we have at the same time a large number of ladies and gentlemen who have lived out the full measure of *three score and ten*.

Perhaps no place in the state of like size can boast a larger number of very old persons than Gainesville. Stout, active and buoyant, attending regularly to the common affairs of life, that the casual observer would scarcely realize that they are 70 to 90 years of age. Indeed, the old people of Gainesville are her pride and boast and we are all the more attached to Gainesville when we remember that here people seldom ever die. M. P. C.

Don't forget the sale this day at 11 o'clock at the famous Atlanta Mineral Springs property of George Johnson. Members of the legislature would do well to visit this great watering place, and get the analysis of the water by Prof. Means, and take them home. Remember the water can't be excelled in any country. See advertisement of Wade & Fowler.

THE TREASURER'S OFFENSE.

The Other Side of the Great Issue.

Statement of His Account, and what He had to Say about it.

More on the Bond Question, &c.

We present to our readers, this morning, the complete defense of Treasurer Jones, to the grave charges preferred against him by the report of the finance committee. His showing casts a very different light upon portions of that report. In the publication of an interview with Colonel Jones which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION we were able to make only an allusion to his defense, and we are pleased that it is now in our power to set forth his side in a fuller and more satisfactory manner.

THE BOND QUESTION.

upon this point the committee say: "An examination of the report of the committee will show that $152,250 of the bonds of the state of Georgia, maturing prior to the first day of January, 1872, together with the interest accruing thereon, has been paid by the treasurer in the years 1873 and 1874, save of the bonds matured as early as 1854 and 1865. Assuming the statement of Governor Bullock in his letter to Hon. Benjamin Conley to be true, all bonds of the state that fell due as per report of the treasurer prior to January first, 1872, have been paid, and the re-payment of the old bonds by the present treasurer is unauthorized and illegal."

The reply of Jones to this is that there is no proof that these bonds were paid by Clews & Co. The committee assume from Bullock's letter to Conley that all these past due bonds had been paid; and from Clew's letter to the New York Times, that he had paid five hundred thousand dollars worth. It was the interest of both these men to say they had paid these bonds, for there is no doubt that they would say anything or everything that would be to their benefit. But these letters I never saw or heard of until the committee began their investigation. Now history of my actions in this matter is that when I came into office in January, 1873, there was no profitibition to paying any uncancelled over-due bonds of the state of Georgia that were presented. I do not remember that any were presented or paid. My impression is that there were none paid until after the passage of the Nutting road bill, the remembrance of this passed the Nutting road bill, and the caption of that act reads as follows: "An act authorizing the issue of bonds for the payment of past due bonds, for the redemption of past due bonds and for such bonds as may fall due within the next three years." Section 4th of that act says, "That the Governor is hereby directed to have the bonds authorized by this act prepared as early as possible, and a sufficient number of them sold to pay all past due bonds and interest, and exchange for other bonds falling due within the next three years, &c." Section 5th reads, "That the bonds, or the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by this act shall be used for the payment of past due bonds and interest, and such as mature within the next three years, and for no other purpose whatever," now "the next three years" were 1873, 1874, and 1875, in which the bonds and interest that fell due amounted to $1,173,750. The bonds and interest reported by the treasurer outstanding in 1871 amounted to $795,125. The eight per cent bonds, issued under act of February 1873 for the purpose of taking up these were sold for $1,300,000, less about $9,000 for expenses of sale; so it will be seen that under the law authorizing this issue, these bonds or the proceeds thereof could be applied to no other purpose.

Treasurer Jones then proceeded to detail the circumstances that aroused his suspicion about the bonds the prior to and on the 1st of January, 1872, and when and why he stopped their payment; unfortunately, however, after some $132,000 had been taken up. His statements on this point were all given in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, and it is not necessary here to repeat them.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT AND THE DISPUTED ITEMS.

Below we give the account of Treasurer Jones with the state of Georgia, as offered by him to the committee. The items which the committee have refused or expressed unwillingness to allow him are italicised. The issue here is very serious to the treasurer, for if the ought not to be allowed credit for these sums, then he is an apparent defaulter, to the state for the several sums.

There is a small discrepancy between the credit and the debit sides of the account, which, if all the items were allowed, leaves a balance in favor of the treasurer. Mr. Jones accounts for this on the ground that it is a probable error in counting the large number of coupons returned to the departments. A second examination will rectify it.

THE ACCOUNT.

JOHN JONES, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

DEBITS.

1875.		
Jan. 1.	To balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1874	1,008,128.88
Feb. 9.	To receipts from Jan. 1st to date	170,141.90
Feb. 9.	To balance	1,121,975.78
		1,142,269.78

CREDITS.

1875.		
Feb. 9.	By payments since January first to date	6,029,500
" "	balance	112,197,572
		118,227,078
" "	By coupons of gold and currency bonds paid in 1874	623,460
" "	By coupons paid at Fourth National Bank since Jan. 1, 1875	178,855
" "	By premiums on gold for payment of coupons	8,678,867
" "	By *Macedian* bonds and interest paid since Jan. 1	30,465
" "	By error on acc't of aid T. C. $6,000 *and J. King* $2,113, $8,113,	811,535
" "	By interest on overdraft in Fourth National Bank, N. Y	548,392
By cash in hand, to-wit: In vault		
	Georgia	1,714,452
	Georgia, R. R. Bank, Atlanta	3,988,21
	State National Bank, Atlanta	5,240,60
	Bank of the State of Georgia, Atlanta	3,711,87
	Citizens Bank of Georgia, Atlanta	20,758,99
	Central R. R. Bank, Savannah	27,255,37
	City Bank	53,124,85
	Fourth National Bank, New York	18,28
	Merchants and Mechanics Bank, Columbus	17,482,09
		151,543,09
By advances, to-wit: To general assembly		18,88
	To clerk state H. C.	25,621,07
	Investigating committee	18,45
	Wrenn et al	6,662,20
	Miscellaneous accounts	1,058,13
	Redemption W. & A. Change	1,000,00
	Bills	18,45
	Irwin, Hill & Lester Tax Code	9,00
	J. W. Burke & Co. for Code	6,000
		70,097,95
By Conley warrants pass'd by order of the Governor		10,954,09
Discount on temporary loans not accounted for		3,922,70
Extra bond in sealed package		1,00
Coupons, $1,815, paid in N. Y. just recd		70,00
Expenses W. C. Morrill negotiating loan		77,00
Counterfeit notes		837,00
		16,360,79
		1,125,165,05

THE JOHN KING MATTER AND THE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

These items are disallowed by the committee. The history of the John King matter, as explained by the treasurer, is as follows:

"John H. Walton, of Talbot county, ordered King to send me $8,000 to purchase bonds in Atlanta. In April, 1873, John King sent me $5,000 in currency and a check for $3,000 on the Central Railroad Bank, of Savannah. I accordingly forwarded the bonds. I retained the check some two or three weeks, and when it was sent to Savannah. Answer was returned that King had no funds. The next day I learned that King had failed. Subsequently I put the matter in the hands of B. C. Moore, attorney in Columbus, and he has so far collected from King's assignees a dividend of one hundred odd dollars. This reduced the amount to $2,115 53. The counterfeit money, amounting to $837 was received in the treasury in the ordinary course of business. Both these sums I shall have to pay if the General Assembly does not see proper to relieve me from them. This I am willing to do.

THE W. & A. CHANGE BILLS.

In relation to these, Treasurer Jones said: These bills, amounting to $3,448.45, the committee did not accept or reject. They said they did not have the data to correct them. The bills were ready, and were produced to the committee as soon as they were asked for. I do not think it fair that by their report a committee should make me out a defaulter because they do not see fit to count my vouchers.

THE CODE EXPENSES

I advanced $9,000 to Messrs. Erwin, Hill and Lester, and $6,000 to Mr. J. W. Burke, for the purchase of 3,000 copies of the new code. The committee decline to allow this, because they claim the amount had been paid before. I did not obtain an executive warrant for this $15,000, because the books were purchased by the governor in compliance with a resolution of the ... ature to buy them, and there was no appropriation properly made for that purpose. Hence, I hold the claims of these parties, but have not obtained the cash. The appropriation has not yet been made.

THE COUNTY WARRANTS.

These warrants amount to $10,954 09. They were warrants drawn by Conley while Comptroller-General, Madison Bell. For some reason, Treasurer Angier refused to pay these warrants. When I came into office, they were presented to me. I referred the holders to Governor Smith, telling them that I knew nothing of the matter, and could not pay them without some authority. Afterwards many of these warrants were again presented with Governor Smith's approval written across the face of them. These I paid, amounting to the sum alone set forth.

DISCOUNT ON LOANS NOT RECEIPTED FOR.

The history of this item of $3,922.70 said Treasurer Jones is as follows:

A temporary loan of $150,000 to the state was effected in August, 1871, upon the recommendation of Governor Smith. Of this $100,000 was borrowed from William T. Walters, of Baltimore, and $50,000 from Moses Taylor, of New York. The arrangement was that the state should repay the money in monthly instalments of $25,000 each, the last note to be paid on the 31st of January, 1875. This loan was negotiated through W. C. Morrill, the treasurer of the Western & Atlantic railroad. I agreed with Morrill that the monthly rental of $25,000 due from this road should be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and accordingly gave him informal receipts for six months rental of the road. It was further agreed that as soon as he had taken up one of these $25,000 notes he should present his receipt and the cancelled note, and I would give him the usual certificate of payment of rental by the road, about the 10th or 11th of this month. Morrill brough all the cancelled notes together to me. The finance committee was then in session and it was too late to get an executive warrant for the $150,000. Having received $136,077,30, which was the amount borrowed less the discount, and the amount paid being $150,000. I have paid out more than I received by $3,922,70, the discount.

THE $77 ITEM.

The item of $77 which the committee do not allow, is the expenses incurred by Morrill in negotiating this loan.

These expenses were telegrams, express charges &c. I credited myself with the amount, because I thought it ought to be allowed.

This closed our interview with Mr. Jones. We may say he is still firm in his belief that he can vindicate himself and is going to make a good fight before he will surrender his office.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Debate in the House of Representatives, February 24th, 1875, on the Report of the Joint Committee to Examine Financial Condition of State Treasury.

(Synoptically reported for the Atlanta Constitution.)

The House reassembled at 3 p. m. The galleries were thronged with ladies and gentlemen.

Speaker Hardeman announced that the special order being the consideration of the report of the joint finance committee on the financial condition of the treasury would be taken up.

A solemn silence pervaded the hall.

Members laid aside papers and pens, and the air was not stirred by a sound. The usual whisperings in the galleys were hushed.

The Speaker announced that it was not his province to adopt reports, and if no motion was made, the House would proceed to other business.

The member from Cantham, Mr. Warren, moved that the resolutions offered by the committee be adopted.

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb, said that it was reported that the Treasurer had declared he would not resign. The House would not perpetrate the folly of requesting the Treasurer to do what he declares he will not do.

Mr. Warren. Have you any official notification of this fact?

Mr. Anderson—Mr. Turnbull states that the Treasurer has so informed him.

Mr. Warren—That does not effect us.

Mr. Black stated that he never saw Treasurer Jones until he came to the legislature. So far as he knew the opinion of the joint finance committee of which he was a member, they did not believe that the treasurer ever appropriated one dollar of the public funds to his own use, or loaned out one dollar except in good faith. But he was pained to arrive at the conclusion that Treasurer Jones was not equal to the task, and that he was not a competent officer.

The committee felt called upon to lay the facts before the house.

He was there to vindicate the character of the committee from the charge of doing an injury to the treasurer, and that they would discharge their duty as representatives of the people without regard to person.

He was not committed to the figures in the report. He could not resist saying without hesitation, that the treasurer Jones that he was unequal to the task. He was not willing for the General Assembly to say that he was incompetent.

The looseness and carelessness exhibited in the affairs is culpable. We can reach no other conclusion.

A competent committee investigated the office. They examined upon the discharge of their duty with every prejudice, impulse and feeling in favor of the treasurer.

I do not desire the House to take precipitate action, and put a stain on a name that shone so brightly in the past. I don't see how the House can withhold saying that he should resign.

Mr. Jones, of Burke, offered an amendment to the resolutions that the chairman of the finance committee be instructed to prepare articles of impeachment against Treasurer Jones. He remarked that his amendment looked to the ultimate end of the matter. It was the proper legal course to pursue. The committee have shown cause for impeachment. It will bring in the defense of the Treasurer and bring the matter to a focus.

HON. A. M. SPEER

said that we lived under a government of laws and should proceed under the forms of law. If the House has proof sufficient for impeachment, well and good. If the resignations of the committee are unwarranted by law or the Constitution, and I can not vote for them without doing violence to both. The treasurer's office is one provided by law and not the Constitution. The Treasurer has the same constitutional rights as any other officer in the state, and you must remove him by the same process that you would the Governor, or a judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts. In trials of impeachment, the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments, and their deliberations must be presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The House ought not to request the Treasurer to resign. It is not a legislative or judicial judgment. Resignation under the charges made would be a quasi-confession of guilt. If he is the officer to take him to jail he would do injustice to himself to obey your request. I confess that I want the matter investigated further. We have no constitutional right to appoint a financial agent. Suppose you appoint one, and the Treasurer refuses to yield, where is your warrant for calling in the military to enforce your orders?

Refer this matter to a special committee to report what course to take in reference to this matter. If the facts warrant it let us act fully, but only at the instance of those the law says shall be his judges.

Mr. Turnbu l moved to strike out chairman of the finance committee in Mr. Jones amendment and insert special committee of seven.

HON. W. MCKINLEY

offered a substitute for all that as existing laws offered ample protection, the matter be left in the hands of Judge Hopkins.

Mr. McKinley urged the House to be cool and calm; not only know what they did, but what they intended to do. He contended with much earnestness that the state treasurer was an executive officer and not impeachable. If he was not guilty the House should not ask him to resign, but make him resign. It is a jury matter. The Superior Court of Fulton county is open with judge Hopkins as chancellor.

Mr. Bacon—Where is your authority for such a procedure?

Mr. McKinley—It is as plain as the road to mill. The case is clearly ungroyled for. Our predecessors were not asleep. I read section 129 of the Code on the subject of vacating offices, and section 135 as to how vacated.

Mr. Anderson of Cobb—How would you proceed under this law against the Governor?

Mr. McKinley—There are peculiar provisions relative to the Governor's office. That office is not in dispute. I will not be diverted from my line of argument by useless questions.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb—Do you hold that Judge Hopkins can try Judge Warner?

Mr. McKinley—No, for he is a judicial officer. The Treasurer is not.

Mr. Bacon—I call your attention to section 5060 of the Code.

Mr. McKinley—The law gives the Governor the power to sue in any court. Section 5060 of the Code. The Governor can file the charges in Fulton superior court, or else a bill in Equity against him as trustee of public funds, asking Judge Hopkins, sitting as Chancellor, to grant an injunction and appoint a receiver. And this could be done in ten days time.

Mr. Anderson, of Cobb—Show me a man that the Treasurer has refused to pay!

Mr. McKinley—No, in respect of the committee either means something or nothing. It is not necessary to charge in the bill of equity a refusal to pay. Failing to account is sufficient. There is ample ground in the report for such a charge and the gentleman from Cobb would be a good witness.

Mr. Tanner, of Brooks—Do you mean to say that the Executive is amenable to the Judiciary?

Mr. McKinley—I am not to be hurried off by a whippoorwill flutter. It is a matter for a jury case in chancery. We should say to the Governor the law makes all safe and we look to you to save the state from damage.

HON. THOMAS HARDEMAN

stated that he had not left the Speaker's chair to enter into a discussion of the merits of the bill. The large crowd present showed the restless anxiety of the people on state finances. There was more at stake in the report than members give credit for. The credit of the State depends on the final solution of this question. The question was, how long shall we prolong the session of the General Assembly to settle this question.

If we adjourn without settling it we will do injustice to the people and the credit of the State. It will be false economy to save $30,000 and lose $3,000,000.

It is due the bondholders and the State that we remain here until we settle the status of the matter. It is due the Treasurer. Better spend $30,000 in a protracted session than leave the reputation of one officer under a cloud. Do you know that a large bonded interest falls due in April? Will you adjourn and leave the matter unsettled? The people will hold you responsible. Better spend $30,000 and put the credit of the State on a sure basis and give justice to your officers. Sue public officers, indeed! The Legislature has a constitutional right to impeach any officer elected by it. I don't want to put the State of Georgia in bankruptcy and have a receiver sitting on the assets of her Treasury. [Applause!]

I don't want any judge in Georgia to sit in judgment on a co-ordinate branch of the government. (Applause.)

We can not get rid of the Treasurer by resolution or by any other process than a high court of impeachment. I take the ground that the committee is right. Treasurer Jones must either be impeached for dishonesty or incompetence, but he should have a fair trial. If you adjourn without action, the credit of Georgia is gone, and we go with it. So say to the world by your actions that Georgia will stand by her just obligations, by her public officers and by her credit. (Great applause.)

HON. W. D. ANDERSON

said that he felt elevated when the Speaker rose, but instead of talking about the remedy he was in a prolongation. There was not a representative present but would stay until he saw the bottom of the matter. Every member of the committee is a warm friend of the Treasurer. When we discovered the looseness and irregularities in his office, we resolved not to follow the example of years ago. We do not propose to whitewash him. He would scorn such an act. We suggested that the expression of our request for his resignation would induce him to do so. We charged no crime upon him.

The committee discharged their duty without fear, favor or affection.

The remedy proposed by the gentleman from Baldwin is weak, powerless, inefficient and wholly inadequate. I do not propose to shirk the responsibility by thrusting the matter upon any judge. He has got to be condemned or vindicated by me. Impeachment is not the proper remedy.

Mr. Livingston—Did the Treasurer present vouchers for the $68,00 0?

Mr. Anderson—Did not the committee say so? Take the matter of $9,000 paid in 1873 for the new Code. In face of the plain letter of the law there is nothing but a receipt for it. Why not get warrant for it? Could the committee say that a mere receipt two years old was a proper voucher?

It is strange that every body should know that these bonds were paid, and the treasurer alone ignorant. It is painfully surprising and is conclusive that he is incompetent. When a man handles $2,000,000 he should be able at midnight to exhibit where every mill went and to whom paid. But John Jones can't do so.

Mr. Warner—Did the Treasurer have warrants from the Governor to pay those $152,000 of bonds? He was not authorized to pay except upon warrant.

Mr. Anderson—I am not able to say.

Mr. Speer—Is it true that $152,000 of bonds were previously paid.

Mr. Anderson—It is generally conceded that they were.

Mr. Livingstone—Was the law requiring the registration of bonds complied with? Were they cancelled?

Mr. Anderson—No, sir! My position is this: It is not a question of official integrity. We will not discharge our duty if we allow John Jones to remain the financial agent of the state. If the General Assembly believes that a more thorough investigation should be had, let us have it. My remedy is this: Section 81 of the Code provides that the legislature may *at any time* consolidate the public offices and require the duties to be performed by one or the other officer. This is what the bill introduced by myself proposes.

I shall not vote for impeachment until this remedy is proven to be unjust or inefficient. I propose to do away with the office of Treasurer, and thus save a long and tedious trial. I am willing to afford him the amplest time to vindicate himself. He says he won't resign, and invites impeachment. I don't propose to give him the tedious and expensive court of impeachment. As an act of justice give him a committee. It is our question. We should never for one moment entertain a suggestion to relegate our duty to any other tribunal. Let us vindicate Georgia and Treasurer Jones, or vindicate the State and condemn Treasurer Jones.

If you can't agree on my remedy, then go into impeachment and see that the laws of Georgia shall not be infracted by John Jones. My remedy is more expeditious. Let us be cool and deliberate and not apply the knife to our patient with trembling hand. Let us be just to ourselves, to Treasurer Jones, to our noble old State, and to our party. When we have thus acted we shall call down on our heads the benedictions of the people.

HON. A. R. LAWTON

confessed that he observed no indisposition on the part of the House to meet the question. There was no occasion for it to be hashed into excitement to bring it to discharge its duty. Under undue excitement and zeal in the discharge of duty, we might step in the wrong direction and illustrate the saying, "the zeal of my people hath eaten me up." He endorsed the sentiments of the gentleman from Cobb. It was our business. We will be doing only our duty as men and representatives. My inclination was to adopt the result of the committee, but I will be able to bring my mind to invite him to resign. Before I knew that any smendments would be offered I prepared a substitute which I want read for information. The substitute was read. It is the second resolution offered by the committee except all allusion to resignation is omitted.

The Governor is not requested to do anything but what the Constitution allows him to do. Section 5060 of the Code was offered by the committee, but it must be repealed. It would be the duty of Jones to refuse to surrender the office to a financial agent for he is the recognized financial agent.

He stated that the bill he introduced now to accomplish the object of the resolutions.

It provides that upon the address of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly, the Governor may remove the treasurer for being negligent, inefficient or corrupt, or upon impeachment, and appoint temporarily a financial agent.

The resolutions of the committee close the mouth of the treasurer. There should be some law to shorten impeachments. It is true that treasurer Jones has been negligent. The books and papers of his office have not been kept in a business-like manner. But all the contraptions in the office has not been chosen for the past ten years.

I do not think that treasurerer Jones can straighten it. Whenever it is done, I think he can run the office.

Mr. Speer—The Constitution provides that the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments, and therefore he can not be removed by address section 5111 of the Code.

Mr. Bacon—It is a suspension merely. A distinguished lawyer holds that they should be suspended during impeachment trials. There is nothing in the law requiring suspension. The address of two-thirds based on the negligence of the treasurer suspends him.

Mr. Jones, of Burke—Do you propose to substitute another man to bring up the office for the benefit of the Treasurer? Why not put him in as an assistant?

Mr. Bacon—I had hoped the Treasurer would resign. I am disposed to accomplish results in a manner least disagreeable to him, at the same time protecting the interests of the State.

Mr. Livingston—What is the remedy in case the Governor appoints a financial agent and the Treasurer refuses to yield up the office?

Mr. Bacon—In that case the Attorney General files information before the Judge of the Superior Court to enforce the order of suspension issued by the governor. I do not believe that the treasurer will refuse in such a case. The passage of the bill will do no injustice to an honored son of Georgia or the state.

Mr. Speer—I agree with the gentleman that the sections of the Code must be repealed to pass the resolutions of the committee. He insisted that it was but just to the treasurer to give him a hearing. He had asked that changes be made against him that he might make a defense. He asks and implores a hearing. Go according to law before the proper tribunal.

HON. TYLER M. PEEPLES.

remarked that the office of Treasurer was a constitutional one, and there were only three ways to vocate it, viz: by resignation, impeachment or consolidation. The Treasurer refuses to resign, therefore we have but two ways left. Section 5081 of the Code specifies that the offices may be consolidated at any time It is objected to impeachment that it will cause delay.

Whether the Treasurer has been criminally negligent or not it is our duty to remove him and put some one else in charge or our finances. The Governor can not of his own volition or by resolution of this body take charge of them. No court can deprive the Treasurer of the right to exercise the powers of the office. We can not be out of the tree at once. Consolidation is the remedy.

Mr. Hamilton, of Floyd, made the point of order that bills could not be discussed on first reading.

Speaker Hardeman ruled that the point was well taken but that this

NOT ENAMED.

The rose of your cheek is precious,
Your eyes are warmer than wine;
You catch men's souls in the meshes
Of hair that ripple and shine—
Your lips are a sweet persuasion,
Your bosom a sleeping rest;
Your voice, with its fond evasion,
Is a charm, a call to me;
But I am free.
As the stars that sweep the heaven,
You lift the passions, and lead;
As a chieftainess proud with slaughters,
You smile on the hearts that bleed;
I see, and heed!

—The northern press accuses Old Prob's of having an interest in a Florida hotel.

—Money sent by post in Russia is liable to be confiscated. So it is here, sometimes.

—These stormy Sunday evenings are worth filling the coal bins of families with interesting daughters.

—Kalakaua is doubtless home ere this, and getting mixed up under the cross questioning of Mrs. Kalakaua.

—Spoons one of the jurors in the Beecher-Tilton case should die and they should have to rub out and begin again! —*Boston Tra.*

—In Liverpool the manager of the theatre has begun a suit to compel an old gentleman in the audience to stop throwing bouquets to the actresses.

—Prepared codfish has become quite a popular article of diet. It is made in Gloucester, Mass., and was first introduced about two years ago; now every grocer keeps it.

—In Vienna they have a single word for a fact very common with us now—the bursting of a water pipe. This is the word—Hochquellenwasserleitungsrohrenfabrikation.

—"J. Gray—Pack with my box five dozen quills." There is nothing remarkable about this sentence, only that it is nearly as short as one can be constructed, and yet contains the whole alphabet.

—After a fellow has been carrying a young lady's glove pinned over his heart for thirteen months, no one can imagine his feelings as he sees her dash by in a cutter with a clerk's arm around her.

—Perhaps one ought not to mention such things, but it's hard to keep from thinking how different the history of this country might have been if Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin F. Butler and Henry Ward Beecher had been born girls.

—Penobscot Bay, in Maine, is entirely covered by ice fifteen inches thick between Belfast and Castine. The people of the island and the towns of the East-ern bay that cut from communication by sea, are coming with teams over the ice to Belfast for provisions. This has never been done before.

—This is splendid courting weather in Wisconsin, because about 9 o'clock the old gentleman comes into the room with a big blanket and tells the happy couple that he is going to bed, and advises them to roll themselves up in the quilt if the fire gets low. With the tehrmometer at 30 below zero, the blanket is apt to go into prompt use.

—Walt Whitman came near being frozen to death in the last polar wave, and as soon as he thawed out, he is said to have composed the following:

I howl a whoop;
And with the howlment of the whoop, I yip
I yawp.
And with a million chill-befingled veins I
bow me to the winter's sovereignty;
O bitesome breeze! O quakesome waves!
and all conglomerate elements of gelid
things!

—There were two of them. She, with bobbed head and parted lips, was listening intently. He, with face flushed and voice vibrating, was saying, "In all this wide world, darling, there is no being so dear—" And then Mr. Holcomb's clerk started a quarter of ton of snow from the roof, and a man looking like an allegory of winter, was dancing out in the street, shaking his fist upward, and screaming at the top of his voice, "Come down here, you ugly viper, and I'll kick your gol darned head in, gol darn you!" —*Danbury News.*

A rural swain, visiting Dayton with his doxy, was observed at evening standing near the ticket office at the depot waiting for their train. It was cold and dreary, and the temperature was touching up the girl's ears and nose with a blending of purple and red. "Look here, Josh!" she exclaimed, petulantly "I'm tired standing up here, I'm half froze. Let's go to that place (ladies' room). Everybody else goes in there!" "No you don't!" said Josh. "No sir-ee! I've spent enough money now, and I ain't agoin' to pay to to go in there!"

—Having attempted to hang himself, but having been prematurely cut down, a young gentleman of Paris has survived to give this account of his sensations: "As I kicked away the chair and fell I had the sensation of receiving a blow from a hammer on the top of my head. I did not feel the rope, and the only defined sensation succeeding that of the blow was a sensation of weight in my head. My head seemed heavier and bigger than the great bell of Notre Dame. It was night all about me, and then there came a terrific cold in the lower part of my body, and then a sharp pain where the rope was tearing my neck, and then —nothing."

A VISIT TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH

The Scandal Case.

In view of the damaging testimony to the defendant's cause in the great Brooklyn scandal case given yesterday on the witness stand by Mrs. Frank D. Moulton a representative of the Herald paid a visit to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last night in order to obtain, if possible, some expression of opinion as to the construction he could put upon a story so sincerely told and at the same time so damaging. The evidence adduced from three of the witnesses who have been examined since the beginning of the week have so far added greatly to the weight and quantity of cumulative facts which are daily being put in the scale against Mr. Beecher. It was with a desire to afford him an opportunity of making an explanation of these so far uncontroverted facts that an interview was sought with him last evening.

The defendant in the "great case" was found at his comfortable residence on Columbia Heights. It was only after some minutes after the Herald representative was admitted to the hall that Mr. Beecher was visible, and then he evidently only came out from the parlor after a consultation with numerous friends. In reply to the questions put to him Mr. Beecher said under present circumstances it would, he thought, be highly improper for him to make any remark whatever on the evidence. The time would come when his view of the question would be heard, but for the present he must decline to say anything. His counsel would not approve of any such action on his part. At this point a gentleman descended the stairs and said to Mr. Beecher that he was wanted up stairs. Mr. Beecher thereupon evinced a great desire to be rid of his interrogator which was, under the circumstances, appreciated and respected.

While the conversation was being held, however, the reporter noticed that the hat-rack in the hall had every peg covered with a hat, and some of these had a singular resemblance to those noticed as having been worn by the counsel during the trial. This naturally led to the inference that a conference of the legal luminaries was being held on the significant facts adduced during the day. It was found impossible, however, to definitely ascertain who were present, but there was reason to believe that among the conclave were Messrs. Tracy, Shearman, Porter and Keady. This council evidently lasted till a late hour, for no one was seen to leave the Beecher mansion until shortly before midnight.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton dull; sales 164 bales; uplands 16; Orleans 16¼.

Futures opened easy; March 15 13-16a 15 27-32; April 16¼a16 9-32; May 16¾a 16 11-16.

Stocks dull and lower. Money 2¼. Gold 14¼. Exchange 84 59¼ short; 84 89½. Governments dull, State bonds dull and steady; Tennessee little there.

LIVERPOOL, February 24, noon.—Cotton active; middling uplands 7¼; Orleans 8a8¼; sales 20,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000 bales; total sales yesterday 20,000 bales; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary, shipped in January 7 13-16; do. shipped in March and April 8; do. nothing below ordinary, delivered in February and March, 7 13-16; do. delivered in April and May 7 15-16; middling Orleans nothing below low middlings, delivered in March and April, 8. Sales to-day 11,000 bales, American.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 23, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at 81 12; selling at 81 13. Silver, buying at 81 05; selling at premium.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 93a99; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 10s 98. Atlanta city bonds 7s 70a73; 8s 90a92. Augusta & Savannah Railroad stock 72a73; Georgia Railroad stock, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 60a62½. Savannah bonds 90.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—Be gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—2a4c.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpeeled 4a 5; peaches unpeeled in ds5; peaches peeled 10; apples peeled 8a9c.
Butter—20a22.
Beeswax—27a27½.
Rags—3½a5c.
Feathers—55a75.
Eggs—We quote at 15a20.
Poultry—Dressed chickens 30a40c. turkeys 12c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—mixed and white $1 02a1 05.
Meal—$1 05.
Grits—3½ lbs7.
Buckwheat—6 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 35a$1 45; amber $1 30a1 40; red $1 20a1 25.
Oats—mixed 80; white 83; amber 90; black 60.
Cow Peas—$1 40.
Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Para grass $1 25a1 35.
Flour—fancy $7 25a7 50, extra family $6 75 $7 00; family $6 00a6 50; extra 6a6 50; superfine $5 50.
Bacon—clear rib sides 12½; clear sides none; shoulders none.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11½; long clear sides none; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8a9½.
Sugar—green and partially cured meats 1a1c less.
Lard—tierces 13½a14, kegs and cans 14a17; buckets 17.
Hams—sugar cured, old canvassed 12½a13; new uncanvassed 14a15.
Bagging—gunny 11½; domestic 2 lb. 12½; 2½ lb. 13; 2¾ lb.13; 3 lb. 13½; Borneo 13½.
Rope—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—6a7½.
Spices—pepper 23; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $1 75.
Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls. $14 00; ½ bbls $6 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.
Vinegar—34a40.
Sugar—crushed 12½; powdered 12½; granulated 12¼; A 11¾; extra C 11; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9¼a11½; do. prime 10a10½; Cuba 8¼.
Coffee—Rio 23a25; La Guira 25; Java 33.
Molasses—bbls. 45; kegs 51.
Syrups—New Orleans 50a70; New Orleans 70 a75.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50; English crown $3 75.
Starch—6½.
Rice—bbls 8½; tierces 8¾.
Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—Cocoa 6½; Arabian Butter 8a7; picnic 8a7; oyster 8a7; milk 9a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; Cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made ten-cakes 15a18; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a12; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 30a3 75; fancy 15a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green beans 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. 83a3 25; engleheard milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals half case $8 50a9 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5. Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $3a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a3 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $3 25a3 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.
Irish Potatoes—Goodrich $4 00; pink-eye $4 25; russets, russets western $3 40a3 60.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.
Oranges—Loutsiana, each 3½a4.
Lemons—per box $5a10.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $4 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Legboru, per lb 50a55; English peels 45a50.
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25old 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 23½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $3; Wilmington fancy per lb 5½a6.
Sundries—Dried herring 50a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 3 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp painted buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $6 50a 3 00; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 3 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $3 50; postash, per case, $5 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—13a20.
Blacking—35a70
Candles—17a.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 90. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $3 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a$3 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 30a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ in. hoop in. flat, and ½ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3½ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3½a5c; less than carload 5½a6c.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a50.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $3 25; herd's grass $2 50; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2½. Waste paper—Buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1½. Old Copper—Buying prices 10a12. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a15; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; superial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra 3——; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $1; tapestry $1 30a$1 40; hemp, medium, 36-inch 50; extra 52c; matting, 4-4 wide, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 12 feet wide $1 50a2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do. 11-in old 55a65; medium, 11-in old 58a63; good 13-in old 65a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 10-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, gravely $1; fine cut, home made 50a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Cemetery 10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stutts & Burnett AAA 95a$1.
Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50. The Wood 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 55; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginia $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cheroot $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $3 50; Bourbon from $1 50a2 50; proof rye $1 25 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $2 50a5 50; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $3 to $12; domestic $1 50a$3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $3 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $3 to $4; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases 16 per dozen; green seal champagne, pints, $30, quarts $36.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 5a6; bicarbonate potash, per lb, 10a12; epsom salts, per lb, 3a4c; Epsom salts, per bbl, 2½a3c; alum, per lb, 6a7c; chlorate potash, per lb, 45a50; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 50; quinine, per ounce, $3 50; saltpetre, per lb; madder, equal to Dr. Pain's, per lb, 20a25; sulphate of copperas per gal, $1 25a1 75; conch varnish, per gal, $5 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9a10c; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 40a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $2 75a3 50; gum arabic, assafoetida, aloes, sal, saltpetre, carbolic, 30; petro oil, per gal, 35a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9c; annatto, per lb, 40; alcohol, per gal, $3 00a3 50; camphor, per oz, 75; opodeldoc, per gal, $3 00a3 50; sweet oil, per gal, $3 00a3 50; whale oil, per gal, $1 25a1 50; linseed oil, per gal, $1 00a1 10; boiled oil, per gal, $1 10a1 20; lard oil, per gal, $1 50a1 75; neatsfoot oil, per gal, $1 50a1 75; bees wax, per lb, 30a35; tallow, per lb, 6½a7c; resin, per lb, 5a6c; glycerine, per lb, 30a35; shellac, per lb, 75a80; camphor, per lb, 75a80; morphine, per oz, $3 50a4; iodine, per oz, $3 50a4; iodide potash, per oz, $3 50a4; bromide potash, per oz, $1 50a2; chloroform, per lb, $1 50a2; ether, per lb, $1 50a2; cream tartar, per lb, 45a50; tartaric acid, per lb, 75a80; citric acid, per lb, 75a80; carbonate ammonia, per lb, 30a35; muriate ammonia, per lb, 30a35; nitrate ammonia, per lb, 30a35; nitrate silver, per oz, $1 50a2; nitrate potash, per lb, 30a35; nitrate soda, per lb, 15a20; sulphate quinine, per oz, $3 50a4; sulphate morph